The Avalanche

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AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff ..... Geo. F. Owen
Clerk ..... James A. Cullen
Register ..... Allen B. Falling
Treasurer ..... John J. Coventry
Prosecuting Attorney ..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate ..... John C. Hanson
C. C. Com ..... O. Palmer
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman

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South Branch ..... Charles Kellogg
Beaver Creek ..... Frank Love
Maple Forest ..... Wm. S. Chalker
Grayling ..... Henry A. Bauman
Frederic ..... Wellington Ballerson

UNCLE SAM'S FARMS.

TEN THOUSAND TO BE OPENED IN OKLAHOMA.

Rich Tract of Indian Land Comprises Nearly 4,000,000 Acres—A Part Reserved to Aborigines and a Double Allowance for Schools.

Within a short time the tract of land known as the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations, one of the few left in the Indian Territory, will be opened to settlement. It comprises about 4,000,000 acres, lying between southwestern Oklahoma, Indian Territory proper, and Texas, and is reported to be rich and productive land. Nearly 1,000,000 acres will be apportioned to the Indians, leaving about 3,000,000 to be opened to white settlement. For those contemplating taking up land it is important to know that the rush system has been abandoned. Notice of the opening will be advertised, and application must be made to the officer in charge of the reservation, who will award the lands by lot. Those drawing allotments will know where their land is located, and can make the necessary filings, while those drawing blanks, will have to return home. It is estimated that the opening up of this reservation will add about 30,000 to the population of Oklahoma, giving that territory considerably over 400,000 people—a number which has an important bearing upon the question of statehood.

Before the Interior Department proposed the allotment plan, many boomers had congregated on the border, and all are generally angry over the proposed scheme to have a drawing for the claims and thereby do away with racing for farms. There are 10,000 fine farms of 160 acres each which will be given away to white people. The waiting settlers along the border, some of whom have driven hundreds and even thousands of miles in covered wagons to make the race, want the old plan of running for farms to govern this opening. They say it is the fairest way.

In the race the man who has the fastest horse always wins the claim, while in a drawing one stands as good a chance as another. The drawing would do away with many accidents, and perhaps many deaths. If the racing scheme prevails, hundreds of persons are sure to be hurt, while many will be killed and others murdered. Prairie schooners are now anchored on the borders from as far east as Ohio and as far west as California.

Location of the Land.

The tract lies between southwestern Oklahoma, the Indian Territory proper, and Texas. Efforts have been made for the last ten years to open the lands for settlement and the government only recently reached an agreement with the Indian owners. The opening will give the American homeseekers their last opportunity to select homes from a large body of government lands, for nearly all available government land has been homesteaded and even the supply of Indian brides with homestead attachments is running short.

The government permits each Indian brave, squaw and pappoose that was thirty days old or over when the bill passed on June 6 1900, to select a quarter section of land. This will take 470,000 acres, and the Indians are each given another 160 acres, to be allotted in large bodies for pastures, in total another 470,000 acres. In addition the government pays to the Indians over $2,000,000 for the remainder of the land. This gives to each Indian, man, woman and child, over one month of age, $711. When the reservation finally is opened the Indian no longer will be the ward of the United States government. He will be forced to depend on his own exertions the same as any other resident of the country.

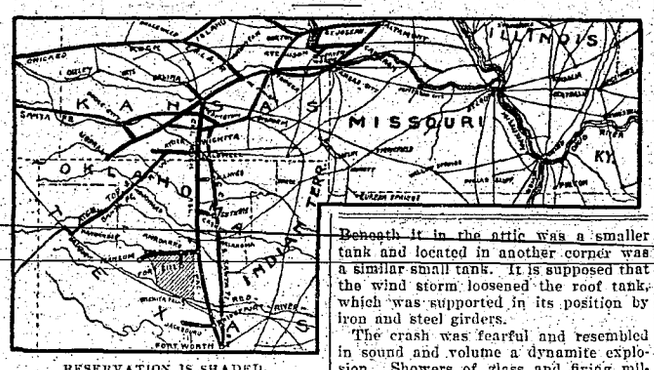
The officials of the general land office expect that the lands will be opened to settlement about Aug. 1 of this year. By the terms of the act of Congress opening this vast region, six months from June 6 last are allowed in which to make allotments, and the surplus lands must be opened within six months thereafter by proclamation of the President. The date has not yet been fixed, but there is little doubt that the official proclamation will be issued in the near future.

For the last thirty years the United States troops have been busy keeping prospectors and settlers out of the "promised lands," as they have come to be known to those people familiar with their fertile character. Regardless of the vigilance of the troops, prospectors have eluded them and have carefully explored the lands from one side to the other.

Under the plan of allotment the United States government retains 70,000 acres of the land surrounding Fort Sill, the military post of the reservations. After this deduction from the reservations and the allotment to the Indians is concluded there will remain over 10,000 homesteads of 160 acres each for settlement.

The President will designate the county seats in his proclamation opening the country, and there will be no race for town lots as heretofore, but they will be sold at auction on the day of opening and the succeeding days to the highest bidder. No one will be allowed to purchase more than one business and one residence lot. The proceeds of these sales go to the county to erect a court house and improve the roads and build bridges. A double portion of common school, college and public school lands has been set aside for educational purposes in the reservation.

LOCATION OF LANDS SOON TO BE OPENED.



RESERVATION IS SHADED.

NEW TEXAS BUG.

It Destroys Growing Wheat and Refuses to Be Exterminated.

Specimens of an entirely new kind of an insect which has wrought great havoc in the growing wheat fields of Texas have been received by government entomologists. Reports from Texas say that at least 25 per cent of the wheat crop in the northern part of the State has been ruined by the "bug" and the entire crop is threatened.

NEW TEXAS BUG.

The insect is a little smaller than the Hessian fly, and in appearance it is something between that insect and the "wheat louse." The body is an olive green and the wings transparent at first. Under a microscope the insect looks very much like the cicada or August fly, which is so musical in the fall. When the insect grows older, however, it becomes black and grows larger. It has long legs and a rather slender body. Both the grubs and the insects are seen in countless numbers in the growing wheat. Advices from all parts of Texas say that the pest is spreading, but it appears to be working only on the stubble ground wheat. The insects were in the wheat last summer when it was cut, and remained in the ground all winter. The bug attacks the plant, but not the grain itself, and causes it to wither and die.

CRASH OF A HUGE TANK.

Big Reservoir on the Roof of a Chicago Building Drops to Earth.

A huge 10,000-gallon tank on the roof of the Galbraith building, Franklin and Madison streets, Chicago, fell through six floors to the ground Sunday morning, wrecking the structure, injuring five persons and doing a material damage estimated at $25,000 to $40,000. The huge iorn tank was part of a fire protection system and was placed on the roof at the southeast corner of the six-story building. Beneath it in the attic was a smaller tank and located in another corner was a similar small tank. It is supposed that the wind storm loosened the roof tank, which was supported in its position by iron and steel girders.

The crash was fearful and resembled in sound and volume a dynamite explosion. Showers of glass and flying missiles went in every direction, breaking window glass out of buildings on the opposite sides of the streets. Every window on the Madison street front was broken out and most of those on the Franklin street side.

Twenty-one firms having offices and work rooms in the wrecked Galbraith building, employed 450 persons, nearly half of whom were girls and women. One hundred men and girls worked directly in the track of the falling water tanks, and could not have escaped death if the collapse had come on the morning of a week day.

The building commissioner thinks that the wind was the cause of the roof tank being blown from its resting place. The lateral rocking of the tank is said by the commissioner to have weakened the fire wall, which gave way. The tank, which weighed ninety tons, then crashed through the roof and tore the pressure tank, weighing fifteen tons and containing 3,000 gallons of water, loose from its fastenings and accompanied it to the basement.

DEATH ENDS DISGRACE.

Two Bank Officials Take Their Lives Together.

Charles Brown and E. L. Canby, president and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of Vancouver, which was closed Saturday by the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, committed suicide Friday night two miles from the city by shooting themselves with a revolver. Their bodies were found Sunday morning lying together in a small clump of bushes.

They used the same weapon, and Canby evidently died first, as the revolver was found in Brown's hand. It is evident that Canby put the muzzle of the revolver into his mouth and then blew the top of his head off. Brown then took it and shot himself in exactly the same way, falling over Canby's body.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

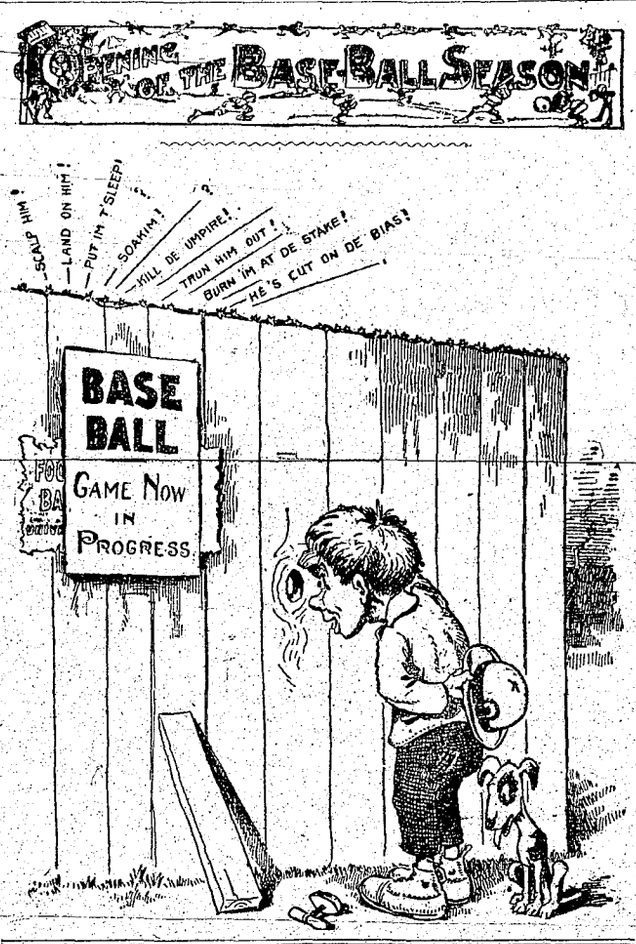
Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Foss have been spending a few weeks in Florida.

The Rev. Isaac Dawson has entered upon his duties of rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Benicia, Cal.

The Rev. E. J. Evans, who recently resigned the pastorate of a church in Chippewa Falls, Wis., has accepted a call from Trinity Episcopal Church, Davenport, Iowa.

J. Harvey Howland of Port Deposit, Md., has offered to build a church there for the Presbyterians at a cost of $10,000 if the congregation will erect a fence and furnish the heating apparatus.

The Methodist churches of the United States are said to be worth $134,000,000. The Philadelphia conference alone has more members than the church in the whole country had a century ago. The benevolences of American Methodism require $27,000,000 a year. The largest incomes of any of the churches are those of Madison Avenue and Calvary, New York City, the first being $39,000 and the second $27,000. The Methodist is the only body which can compete with the Roman Catholic in the value of church property, exceeding that denomination by $12,000,000.



LINCOLN'S BODY MOVED.

Remains of the Martyred President Placed in the New Tomb.

Wednesday afternoon the remains of President and Mrs. Lincoln, their three sons and grandson were transferred from the temporary vault in which they have been reposing during the reconstruction of the Lincoln monument to the catacomb in the new structure especially prepared for them. The transfer was made in the presence of the commissioners of the Lincoln monument grounds, Gov. Yates, Superintendent of Public Instruction Alfred Bayliss, State Treasurer M. O. Williamson, the surviving members of the Lincoln Guard of Honor and a few others who were prominently connected with the affairs of the State of Illinois and the city of Springfield at the time of the death of Lincoln.

When the hour set for the transfer arrived the huge stone slabs covering the caskets were removed with a derrick and the caskets were hoisted from the vault and placed in position in the new monument. The caskets containing the remains of the three sons and the grandson occupied the upper story of the vault and were the first to be taken out. With these removed, the boxes inclosing the caskets of the martyred President and Mrs. Lincoln were exposed to view. These were quickly lifted from the deep vault and, with uncovered heads, those present witnessed the placing of the remains in their final resting place. Formal dedication of the new monument will take place Oct. 15. This will be the anniversary of the dedication of the old monument and the plan is to make the occasion one of importance.

The casket containing President Lincoln's remains was opened fourteen years ago and since then has been hermetically sealed. When the casket was opened in 1887 the remains were viewed by men who had known Lincoln in life. The face had changed little. These men declared that scarcely any of the familiar lineaments of the strong features were lost in the years since his death in 1865.

TO WED HIS CHAMPION.

It Is Said that Prof. Herron and Miss Rand Are to Be Married.

Rev. George D. Herron, lectured in Brooklyn recently, and bitterly attacked existing religious conditions. When he said "the church has always put to death the man who dared stand for individual freedom; Christianity does not even know or believe the gospel of Jesus," he was roundly hissed. He is to be tried for heresy and Socialism. Herron lives in Grinnell, Iowa. Prof. Herron's wife secured a divorce a short while ago. Now it is said he is to marry Miss Carrie Rand, who champions his cause and believes in his theories.

MISS CARRIE RAND.

Miss Rand is tall, pretty, pale, thoughtful and 25 years old. She endowed with $35,000 the Chair of Applied Christianity in the Iowa College, so that it might be occupied by Herron. When he was forced to resign because of his too radical teachings, she said that the college ought to pay the money back to her, but it never did.

News of Minor Note.

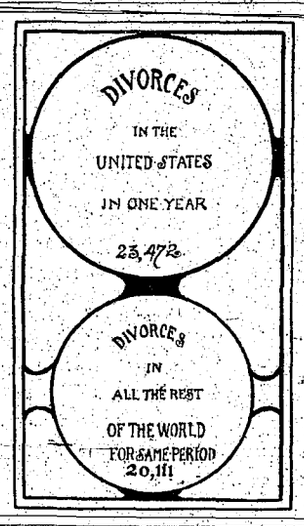
Comanche, Texas, will get a $50,000 cotton seed oil mill.

Circuit Court, Cleveland, Ohio, decides that the eight-hour law for city employes is unconstitutional.

GROWTH OF DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1870 3½ per cent of all marriages in the United States ended in divorce courts. In 1881 the percentage had risen to 4.8. In 1890 it was 6.2, and in 1900 it was 8 per cent. In other words, the percentage of divorces to marriages in this country has more than doubled since 1870.

The total number of divorces in the United States for a given year was 23,427. During the same year 20,111 divorces were granted in all the world outside of the United States. There was an excess of 3,361 divorces in this country as compared with the remainder of the world. Of foreign countries the smallest number of divorces in the given year was in Canada, where only twelve were granted. Next to the United States the largest number was in France, with 6,245 in the year. Germany was a close second with only 100 less.



More than 40 per cent of all divorces granted in the United States is on the ground of desertion, and divorces are five times as frequent in the city as in the country districts.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Fearful State of Destitution Prevailing in Siberia.

Famine has again appeared in Russia, this time in western and central Siberia, while in eastern Siberia the people are on the verge of want. In the two former sections of Siberia the famine was brought about by drouth, not a drop of rain having fallen during the spring of 1900. As a consequence the crop was a failure and even the grass was burned under the glaring heat of the sun. For want of fodder the peasants had to sell their cattle at ruinous prices. Thousands of immigrants who settled in that section of Siberia within the past few years and who had little or nothing to fall back upon are now wandering from town to town and perishing by scores. The more fortunate settlers are reduced to eating licorice, weeds and bread mixed with clay.

In eastern Siberia the conditions are not much of an improvement over those in the other sections. All last summer it rained constantly, flooding the fields and rotting the crops. Bread has risen 600 per cent in price and children are dying from conditions consequent upon insufficient nourishment.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Miss Laura D. Gill has been installed as dean of Barnard College.

John Philip Sousa, Jr., son of the noted composer, is a candidate for the position of first base on the Princeton baseball team.

Yale University will receive $50,000 through a bequest in the will of the late George T. Bliss, which was filed for probate in New York a few days ago. The balance of the estate is left to the widow.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Fourth Consecutive Week of Abnormally Cold Weather Retards Growth Over Nearly the Whole Country—Progress of Corn-Planting Slow.

The chief of the crop division of the weather bureau, in his weekly report, says that this is the fourth consecutive week of abnormally cold weather over nearly the whole country with the most marked temperature deficiency of the season in the central valleys and Southern States, and heavy precipitation throughout the Ohio valley and over the greater portion of the Atlantic coast and gulf districts. These conditions have been very unfavorable for farming operations, germination and growth and the heavy rains have resulted in destructive freshets, especially in Ohio valley. Warmth and in most sections sunshine are now urgently needed generally to the east of the Rocky Mountains. While the season continues backward in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast States, the seasonal temperature deficiency is not marked, and the latter part of the week was very favorable in the central Rocky Mountain region.

Slow progress has been made with corn planting; none has yet been planted north of the Ohio river, and extensive replanting will be necessary over a large part of the Southern States, where the growth of the crop has been decidedly checked. While the growth of winter wheat has been materially retarded by low temperatures, the previously reported promising condition of this crop continues. In Oklahoma and Texas, however, insects are still causing serious damage. On the Pacific coast the condition of winter wheat is promising except the late sown in portions of California. But little spring wheat has been sown in North Dakota, and while seeding is well advanced in portions of Minnesota and South Dakota, much less has been sown than at the corresponding date of last year and germination has been checked.

Where not interfered with by rain, oat seeding has made favorable progress, and is nearing completion in the central valleys, but in the more northerly sections and in the middle Atlantic States slow progress has been made. The reports respecting this crop, however, are generally favorable, except in Oklahoma and Texas, where insects continue destructive.

The week has been unfavorable for cotton planting over a large part of the cotton belt, more particularly in the central districts, where much replanting will be necessary. The early planted is coming up to poor stands generally, and in Texas and Georgia some damage has been done by frost. In Tennessee about one-third of the crop has been planted.

State Reports.

Illinois.—Cold weather during week retarded germination and growth of vegetation; conditions favorable for farm work in northern part of State, but work delayed by wet weather in southern part; wheat, rye and grasses look well, but growth is slow; oat seeding nearly finished and many fields coming up; some plowing done for corn, gardening, and potato planting, fruit prospects good, but some damage by frost feared.

Indiana.—Precipitation beneficial to crops, but delayed plowing and seeding; owing to cold weather crops advanced slowly; ice and frost in localities did no apparent injury; wheat, rye, clover and grass improved; tobacco plants coming up slowly; oat and barley seeding progressed slowly; oats coming up; potatoes planted; fruit trees, except apples, in bloom.

Ohio.—Unusually cold and stormy; heavy snow in east and south; damaging floods in Valley of Ohio and tributaries; farm work much delayed, especially in east; vegetation made little growth; wheat and grass not unfavorably affected, except in few instances; fruit backward, no bloom except in extreme south; opinions as to damage differ, impossible to determine extent at present.

Michigan.—Rains and snow beneficial to wheat, rye, and meadows, but delayed field work; oats, peas and barley seeding advancing slowly; plowing for corn and early potatoes begun; fruit trees generally promising.

Wisconsin.—Week generally cool, with heavy frosts during latter part and light snow; some seeding in southern portion, but little work on land in central and northern; ground remains frozen in many localities; winter wheat and rye generally uninjured and outlook promising; clover wintered fairly well.

Iowa.—Week unseasonably cold and work delayed two or three days by rain; spring wheat sown and seeding of oats and barley nearly completed, except in limited area; germination retarded, but no material injury caused by freezing; progress in plowing for corn.

South Dakota.—Generally frosty nights fore part of week, with rain or snow in east portion, delayed seeding and retarded germination and growth of spring wheat, oats and barley, but no injury reported; spring wheat seeding nearly completed in southeast; elsewhere fairly good progress made; grass growth slow.

Nebraska.—Cold week, with killing frosts on the first days; vegetation backward and nothing damaged.

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamship Northwestern Begins Journey to the English Port.

Buffalo, Montreal, Sidney, Cape Breton, Liverpool, England. This was the itinerary mapped out by the owners of the steamship Northwestern, which sailed Wednesday from Chicago on its long voyage across the Atlantic—the first steamer, clearing from the port of Chicago, to carry the products of the West to the markets of the Eastern hemisphere. No formal ceremony, other than the regulations imposed by the United States government, marked the departure of the vessel which is to link Chicago by a direct line with the ports of the old world.

Harvesting machinery and Chicago provisions are included in the first cargo of the Northwestern. The ship also carried about 50,000 bushels of grain for Buffalo. This was to act as ballast for the lake trip, and its unloading at Buffalo lightened the steamer sufficiently to let it pass down the St. Lawrence canals. At Montreal the place of the grain was taken by other freight, and the steamer sailed for Liverpool with a full cargo. The vessel was expected to reach Liverpool in twenty days after leaving Chicago. Whether the saving in handling charges will offset the heavy expenses incurred in the navigation of the new route to the ocean is not yet known.

Told in a Few Lines.

Standard Oil people are gobbling up the Texas oil lands.

Reported that brigands tortured a French priest in Thibib.

Pennsylvania will appropriate $30,000 for the St. Louis exposition.

In many parts of Europe river and canal routes are legally regarded as highways.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

According to the latest official list, there are 19,446 public functionaries of various kinds and degrees employed exclusively in the District of Columbia conducting the numerous departments and bureaus of the federal government. These are the civilian appointees in the executive departments and do not include Senators and Representatives and several hundred employes of the houses who vibrate between the capital and their homes in other parts of the country. Nor does this aggregate include 350 or 400 army and navy officers, active and retired, who form a large permanent colony. The monthly compensation of these 19,446 civilian employes amounts to $1,635,708.81. Therefore the aggregate sum in salaries annually paid out in Washington by the government disbursing clerks reaches the enormous total of $19,628,505.72. Besides, probably not less than $3,000,000 additional goes to the Senators and Congressmen and their subordinates and perhaps $1,250,000 more to the army and navy officials, most of whom are of high rank with large pay, there being constantly in Washington not less than sixty generals and admirals, active and retired. These totals form a grand aggregate of $23,878,050.72 annually paid out in Washington in the single item of salaries.

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Last year our national liquor bill amounted to $1,059,565,787, an average per capita of $13.94, or 17.68 gallons. In 1900 the people of Great Britain paid $804,458,590 for alcoholic drinks, an average per capita of $17.29. Of this amount England paid $667,607,215, an average of $20.79 per head of population; Scotland, $71,529,505, an average of $16.58, and Ireland, $65,322,070, an average of $14.50 per head. The aggregate shows a decrease in Great Britain from the previous year of $6,858,780. The people of the United States, however, are consuming larger quantities of alcoholic liquors than formerly. Last year the average of all alcoholic drinks per capita—17.68 gallons—has only been exceeded once since 1891, when, in 1893, the average reached 18.20 gallons. More gallons of coffee are consumed than any other drink or stimulant, amounting in 1900 to 1,257,985,296 gallons, compared with 1,221,500,160 gallons of beer. In 1900 we also consumed $37,312,608 worth of tea and $6,000,000 of cocoa, bringing the total for alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks to $1,228,674,925, an increase over 1899 of $81,777,103.

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The statistics of foreign trade show that there has been a constant increase in the exports and a constant decrease in the imports. The figures for the nine months of the current fiscal year ending March 31 show a total of $1,140,170,728 merchandise exported, an increase of $86,540,032 over the corresponding period in the previous year, which was the highest record in our history. At the same time the imports show a decrease of $42,292,639 compared with the nine months of the previous year, which makes the balance of trade in our favor $540,687,337 for nine months, an increase of $128,832,671. The largest increase has been in the export of agricultural products. The export of manufactures is slightly less because of the interruption of trade with China and the fact that shipments to the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico are no longer included in the statistics of foreign commerce.

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The government reserves as a monopoly the right to carry the mails. For the convenience of the public letters may be transmitted by express upon the payment of the regular express charges provided they are inclosed in government stamped envelopes. It is a violation of the law for an express company or individual to transport mails upon which the postage has not been paid in that way. An adhesive postage stamp will not do. Express companies are not authorized to cancel imprinted stamped envelopes which they are permitted to deliver, but it is expected that the receiver will in opening the envelope render it unfit for further use. Imported postage stamps cannot be cut from one envelope and used upon another. Should a government stamped envelope be defaced any postmaster may redeem it if it bears no mark of having been previously used.

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Assistant Postmaster General Madden is receiving many replies to his circular seeking the judgment of legitimate newspapers as to the propriety of ruling out of the second-class mails publications that depend upon premiums for their circulation. A large majority of the replies contain assurances that the publishers' associations throughout the country will back up the department in any measures it may take to suppress "fake" periodicals.

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The congressional appropriation of $3,000,000 for the extension of the rural delivery postal service becomes available in three months, and Chief Machen of the Postoffice Department is now getting ready to spend it. The rural delivery routes cost an average of $500 a year each, and, allowing $500,000 for clerical hire and other expenses, it will be possible to establish about 5,000 new routes.

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The President has appointed seventeen new army chaplains and a board has been detailed to examine them as to their qualifications. Among other things the board is instructed to inquire into their "moral character," which is said to be very important in the case of a chaplain.

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On the 30th of June next, in obedience to an act of Congress, all government aid to sectarian schools for the Indians or religious missions among them will be terminated, but assurances have been received from the boards of management of the different denominations that their work will continue without interruption and at their own expense. In former years large sums of money were paid to the various religious denominations for sectarian schools, but since 1894 most of the appropriations have been cut off.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church:—Pastor, A. Orval Alexander. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No: 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
F. M. MICHELSON, W. M.
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. H. WISNER, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. F. EICKHOFF, President.
JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. D. CONNINE, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
HENRY TRUMBLEY, N. G.
M. E. SIMPSON Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BECHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
T. NOLAN, R. K. J. J. COLLN Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. F. NARRIN, W. M.
MISS ETTA COVENTRY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
E. MATSON, R. S. E. SPARKS, C. R.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 699, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month.
MRS. GEORGE DYER, Lady Com.
MRS. I. L. JONES, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
A. MCCLAIN, K. of R. S. H. A. BANMAN, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President.
EFFIE LEIGHTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

TRADE STILL BRISK.

EAST IS ONLY SECTION AFFECTED BY FLOODS.

Unusual Activity in Cereal Market Caused by Manipulations of Chicago Board of Trade Operator—Stakeholder Ordered to Return Money to Bettor.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: "Business continues very brisk for the season in the face of some drawbacks which at times might cause marked hesitation. Chief of these is the floods in many directions which have interfered with railroad operations and interrupted the distribution of merchandise, and the weather all over the east has been adverse to an increase of retail trade. Much unfavorable comment has appeared regarding the advance in steel rails to $28. Yet the change is only in keeping with recent increases in prices of pig iron and billets. After a prolonged period of waiting for definite crop news the cereal markets suddenly awoke to unusual activity. Much of the increased trading and sharp advance in prices resulted from clever manipulation by a single western speculator, who compelled the short contingent to cover May corn contracts at the highest prices of the season. While there was an element of strength in the reports of late planting, slow movement of the old crop held greater influence, as stocks available for delivery were light. Wheat has risen sharply, partly in sympathy with corn, but there was bad news regarding the German crop and some damage occurred at the west. Wool is fairly steady and this is the best that can be said."

COURT ORDERS BET RETURNED.

Man Who Wagered $85 on Bryan Election Recovers Judgment.

A decision of importance to persons who wager money on the results of elections was handed down when the Circuit Court at Macon, Mo., ruled that Postmaster John E. Gilleland, as stakeholder, must return to W. R. Smith the sum of $85 bet on the last national contest. The case will be appealed to a higher court. Smith bet $85 that Bryan would receive more votes in Missouri than he did in 1896, and he lost. He sued under the Missouri law which holds that a loser can recover the amount of his bet from the stakeholder when he fails to get it from the winner. Gilleland fought the case on the common law rule that a loser cannot recover if he does not notify the stakeholder before the point upon which the bet is made is decided.

Base-Ball Averages.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cincinnati	4	1	New York	2	2
St. Louis	4	2	Boston	2	2
Brooklyn	3	2	Philadelphia	3	3
Pittsburg	2	2	Chicago	1	0

Standings in the American League are as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Detroit	4	0	Cleveland	1	3
Washington	2	0	Philadelphia	0	2
Baltimore	2	0	Boston	0	2
Chicago	3	1	Milwaukee	0	4

Plights Troth to Marconi.

Miss Josephine Bowen Holman of Indianapolis, a daughter of the late Justice J. A. Holman of the Indiana Supreme Court and a cousin of the late Congressman W. S. Holman of Indiana, says that the report that she was engaged to Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is true.

Elevator Is Burned.

The four-story grain elevator at the northeast corner of Rockwell and West Madison streets, Chicago, occupied by former Chief of Police J. J. Badenoch, was almost totally destroyed, with its contents. The loss is estimated at $110,000.

Fatal Fight with Wardens.

Ed Frye died at Akron, Ohio, from wounds that he received in an encounter with Wardens Ruckle and Fox. Frye and Frank Wages were discovered by the wardens in the act of netting blue gills at Long Lake.

Device for Blowing Up Ships.

A device for destroying iron-clad battleships to be used by the submarine boats has been invented by S. Sheckler of Wellsville, Ohio, and the naval experts who have examined it believe it will be a success.

Callahan Is Acquitted.

James Callahan was acquitted at Omaha of complicity in the Cudahy kidnaping. The jurors were given a bitter scoring from the bench. One reward for Pat Crowe has been withdrawn as the result of the verdict.

Mrs. Nation Raves in Jail.

In jail at Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Carrie Nation was a raving lunatic for several hours. At last her fit passed and Sheriff Simmons deemed it advisable to accept her bond. He says she is hopelessly insane and that he is glad to get rid of her.

Francis D. Beard Is Dead.

Francis D. Beard, the millionaire horse owner, died at his home at Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Beard underwent an operation for appendicitis a few day ago.

Texas Robbers Kill a Man.

Four robbers attempted to hold up the town of Queen City, Texas. They were driven off after a hard fight, leaving one man dead.

Black Jack Decapitated.

Thomas E. Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," the notorious outlaw who had terrorized the people of the Southwest for the last fifteen years, was hanged at Clayton, N. M., for train robbery, and his head was severed from the body by the rope as if by a guillotine.

Thompson Is Made Editor.

David D. Thompson of Chicago has been elected editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate by the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to succeed the late Dr. Arthur Edwards.

Big Fire at Winifred, S. D.

The business portion of Winifred, S. D., was nearly wiped out by fire, the loss aggregating $50,000. A drug store, two grocery stores, two dry goods stores, the postoffice and the Woodman's Hall being destroyed. The fire was started in an oilhouse by small boys.

Slain in Falling Houses.

In the collapse of two ancient frame cottages at 100 Maxwell street, Chicago, one man was killed instantly and four boys were seriously injured. The buildings fell while the denizens of the district were engaged in dragging wood from the dilapidated structures.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

PLACATES HIS TWO WIVES.

Kansas City Bigamist Disposes of One and Is to Keep the Other.

John Olive, a Kansas City carpenter, closed a deal which will save him from prosecution for bigamy. It was all arranged at a little dinner which he gave in honor of his two wives, who met in peace and harmony to listen to the proposition their joint husband had to make. Olive lived in Kansas City for many years with his wife and five children. A year ago he went to Olathe, Kan., and married Miss Jennie Collins, whom he brought to Kansas City and established in a new home. He kept the wives apart successfully for some time, but a few weeks ago he became alarmed and went to Indianapolis. Wife No. 2 set up an investigation, located wife No. 1 and swore out a warrant for the husband. Olive heard of it and returned to face the wives and the warrant. He invited both women to dine with him and laid before them this proposition: Wife No. 1 to get a divorce from him on his promise to find her an acceptable husband; wife No. 2 to drop the bigamy proceedings and to become Mrs. Olive legally when wife No. 1 got her divorce. The proposition was accepted and the divorce suit was brought, the bigamy prosecution dropped, and it is said that an acceptable husband for Mrs. Olive No. 1—an old soldier with a pension—was found.

BURIED CHILD IS RESCUED.

Laborer Saves a Babe that a Man and Woman Had Tried to Kill.

By the merest chance a 2-weeks-old baby which had been buried alive by a man and a woman was discovered by Patrick McEvoy, a laborer of Hastings, N. Y., just in time to save it from death by suffocation. The child had been thrown alive into a hole about three feet deep, which the couple had scooped out with their hands. A little cape worn by the baby had in some way fallen over the face. This kept away the earth and held the air for a moment. A man and woman who answer in every way the description of the couple that had been furnished by the baby's rescuer were arrested an hour after the attempt at murder. The man said he was Vivori Duttacavolo of Manhattan. He said he was married and had three children. The woman said she was Francisco Stinella, 18 years old, a dressmaker and unmarried. She is a niece of Duttacavolo. The woman denied that the babe was hers.

TRAMPS SHOOT DOWN OFFICERS.

One Policeman Killed and Another Fatally Wounded at Joplin.

Policeman Charles G. Sweeney was shot and killed and Policeman Bert Brannon was fatally wounded while attempting to arrest five tramps found in a box car at Joplin, Mo. The officers were taking the men to the station when one of the tramps shot both policemen from behind. Four of the men escaped; the fifth, James Roby of St. Louis, gave himself up at the police station. Roby says he fell in with the men while on his way to Fort Smith, Ark. He says they were on their way to Fayetteville, Ark.

Poisoned Food for Prisoner.

Chemical tests have shown that the pie, oranges, sugar and other delicacies sent to Joseph A. Haennelt, a prisoner in the county jail in Denver, contained enough cyanide of potassium to kill all the prisoners in the jail. Haennelt is the principal witness against J. K. Barr and Bessie Hodge, who are charged with having robbed Mrs. Flora Betts of $7,000 worth of diamonds.

St. Louis Exposition Company.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company will be incorporated for $6,000,000. The first call of 10 per cent on the stock subscribed was overpaid to the extent of $100,000. Incorporation papers have been filed in St. Louis and the actual work on the great exposition will be started at once.

Demand Four More Heads.

The ministers of England, France, America, Holland, Belgium and Italy, to whom the question of provincial punishment was assigned, have submitted a report to the diplomatic corps that they demand four more beheadings and the punishment by exile and degradation of eighty more Chinese officials.

Swept Over Niagara Falls.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y., workmen observed a small rowboat with a man in it being carried down the river into the upper rapids by the swift current. The boat remained upright until well toward the brink of the horseshoe falls. Then it capsized and soon the man and boat passed from view over the great falls.

Masked Men Hold Up a Train.

The fast express train of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad was held up by three masked bandits at Bridge Junction, Ark. It is not known what booty the robbers secured. The express messenger and porter of the train were injured while resisting the bandits.

Big Wheat Yield in Kansas.

The government crop report says wheat is in fine condition all over Kansas. The late spring has retarded other farm work. Wheat growers say Kansas will harvest 100,000,000 bushels this year. They say 15,000 additional men are needed to save the crop.

Salem, Ore., Bank Is Closed.

The bank of Gilbert Brothers at Salem, Ore., was closed on account of litigation instituted by the heirs of the late William Cosper. A notice on the bank door is to the effect that the closing is deemed best in order to protect the depositors.

Fatalities in Hotel Fire.

By the burning of the Commercial Hotel at St. Mary's, W. Va., six persons lost their lives. The fire was caused by a gas explosion and the building was rapidly consumed. There were several narrow escapes from death.

Finds an Infernal Machine.

An infernal machine in the shape of a tube five inches long and three inches in circumference was received in a mail pouch at Brazil, Ind. It bore no address.

Vesuvius Again in Eruption.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of active eruption, and many people, scientists, students and the curious, including American tourists, are leaving Paris by every train for Naples.

Train Makes Ninety Miles an Hour.

Ninety miles an hour on the Northwestern fast mail from Chicago to St. Paul was made by the train arriving at St. Paul the other morning.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.85; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $6.05; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 34c to 37c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.95; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.85; hogs, $3.00 to $5.90; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $6.20; sheep, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $4.75; hogs, $3.00 to $5.90; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; rye, 54c to 55c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; clover seed, prime, $6.70.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 52c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; pork, mess, $14.32.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.65; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $6.20; sheep, fair to choice, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $5.75.

New York—Cattle, $3.75 to $5.65; hogs, $3.00 to $6.45; sheep, $3.000 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, western, 13c to 14c.

NEARLY SLAIN BY A SWAN.

Four-Year-Old Boy Comes to Grief at Minneapolis.

A remarkable battle which almost resulted in a tragedy was fought at Loring Park, Minneapolis, when little Harry Carson, after fighting with a swan, was saved only by the timely efforts of a physician. Harry, who is only 4 years of age, was playing with the swans, teasing them with a stick, when suddenly the largest swan ruffled his feathers and, mad with rage, made a dash and seized him in his strong beak. The child struggled for an instant, but the huge bird splashed its wings in the water, throwing up a foam in its rage, and with swift and sure strokes dragged its victim out into the water toward the center of the lake, where it looked to spectators that the child would surely be drowned. One of the men on shore jumped into the water and rescued the boy after a severe struggle.

LOVE CAUSES UGLY DEATH.

Young Ohio Farm Hand Lies Down on Tracks and Head Is Cut Off.

Because he was disappointed in love John Jantz, a young farm hand in South Brooklyn, Ohio, took his life in a horrible manner. His uncle, W. W. Wood, of South Brooklyn, received a letter from Jantz. "When you get this," wrote the boy, "my head will be cut off and my troubles will be over." Jantz's headless body was found near the Lake Shore tracks. The head was found some distance away. Jantz had placed himself across the rail and a train severed it from the body.

"HEALERS" TO GO TO PRISON.

Two Nevada, Mo., "Absent Treaters" Convicted of Violating the Mails.

S. A. Weltmer and J. H. Kelly pleaded guilty at Kansas City on nine counts charging violation of the postal laws. Weltmer and Kelly ran a "magnetic institute" at Nevada, Mo., and advertised to cure all ills by "absent treatment." They were taking in between $5,000 and $10,000 a week when the Postoffice Department made suspicious by the enormous increase in the postoffice business at Nevada, shut them off with a fraud order. In three weeks mail containing $30,000 accumulated.

Line to Tap Wild Country.

F. H. Clergue's cherished plan of a tourist route along the north shore of Lake Superior, as yet almost unknown, is to be put in execution at once. The steamer Ossifrage, formerly of Duluth, has been bought and will make regular trips between Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur.

Another Rising Reported.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung prints correspondence from a German missionary in China, which says that in southern Pe Chi Li the Boxers are preparing for another great rising, especially in the districts of Kuang Ping Fu and Nai Ming Fu.

Legislator Ridden on a Rail.

A dispatch from Globe, Ariz., states that William Beard, a member of the House of Representatives, was ridden on a rail and drummed out of camp by union miners because he boasted of fighting an eight-hour law during the session of the State Legislature.

Silk Girls Win a Victory.

The four months' strike of the silk girls at Scranton, Pa., was terminated by the soft silk workers of the Sauquoit voting for the resumption of work. In resuming work the girls are granted many concessions.

Sultan Quiets United States.

The Sultan of Turkey has made another promise to pay the United States the claim of $100,000 which this nation has held against him for many years and which on two occasions has nearly led to a severing of diplomatic relations.

Boers Burn a Supply Train.

A dispatch from Pretoria says the Boers have burned a supply train near Molteno, Cape Colony. The forward locomotive escaped and ran to Stormberg and returned with troops, who found the train on fire. Two natives were killed.

Hotel at Harvey, N. D., Burns.

Fire, starting in the laundry of the Dompier Hotel and restaurant at Harvey, N. D., resulted in a loss of $75,000. This is the second heavy fire in Harvey within two months. All will rebuild with stone or brick.

PLANS FOR BERNIER'S VESSEL.

Peculiar Steamer in Which He Will Seek North Pole.

Plans are completed for the construction of the vessel to be built at Vancouver, B. C., for Captain Joseph Bernier, who intends starting on a north polar expedition, to be absent five years. The vessel will cost $80,000. J. B. Tyrrell, a Canadian explorer, will accompany Bernier. The new vessel will be unique in some respects. It will have a perpendicular double stern-post rudder to permit of unshipping the rudder or propeller at any time. She will also have a flush deck, so as to avoid frequent flooding of the forward deck. She will have three masts, with a sail area of 7,000 square feet, her rig resembling that of a three-masted topsail schooner. The masts will be about 100 feet high, but the topmasts are made to take down, reducing the length to sixty feet when needed. The vessel will be provisioned for a five years' voyage with a crew of fourteen, including a surveyor, astronomer, geologist, biographist, artist, photographer and doctor.

DEMANDS GOLD, IS GIVEN LEAD.

Sender of a Threatening Letter Is Cleverly Captured.

Warren Wayne, aged 60, was shot and captured the other night as he came up in the dark from a corn field to get a supposed valuable package left in a secluded place by Samuel Holderman, a wealthy Morris, Ill., farmer, whom Wayne had attempted to blackmail. A few days ago Mr. Holderman received an anonymous letter stating that if he did not deposit $600 in cash in a certain spot in an unfrequented road by 12 o'clock on a specified night all of his farm buildings would be burned and his cattle killed. Under the direction of Sheriff Johnson, who secretly followed with a determined posse of citizens, Holderman deposited a dummy package in the spot designated in the letter and withdrew. To capture the blackmailer the concealed posse was forced to riddle him with bullets. His condition is critical.

GUNNER SEEKS DIVORCE.

Man Whose Advancement Admiral Sampson Opposed Files a Suit.

Charles Morgan, the gunner whose application for a commission in the navy was opposed by Rear Admiral Sampson, has brought suit against his wife in the courts of Rhode Island for divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Morgan lives in Erie, Pa., and is held in the highest esteem there. The complaint of desertion seems to her friends to be a very slight reason for divorce. Mrs. Morgan lives with her aged mother, for whom she cares. She says that she has never refused to live with her husband and that he has frequently visited her there. She does not feel that she can leave her mother. Morgan has not been in Erie for two years.

STEAL A FAMILY'S SAVINGS.

Robbers Get $6,000 from Amish Farmer After Brutal Treatment.

The home of John Andigo, an Amish farmer, fifteen miles from Kendallville, Ind., was entered by three men, who secured $8,000 after burning the old man's ears, nose and fingers with lighted matches. A 19-year-old daughter of Andigo was insulted, and when her father refused to give up his money as readily as demanded she was dragged to the floor by her hair by one of the robbers. The mother, who had witnessed the brutal act, told the robbers that if they would desist she would give up the money. She led the way to the cellar, where in an old cupboard the savings of years, $6,000, were found and handed over to the robbers.

Two Men Killed in a Wreck.

A south-bound Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton limited was badly wrecked nine miles north of Dayton, Ohio, near Johnson's Station. The accident was due to spreading rails, which let the engine down, and it turned a header. The baggage car and smoker fell into the ditch. Two persons were killed and eleven injured.

Stitched Heart Stops.

Philip Gunn, who was stabbed in the heart and was made the subject of a heroic operation at the St. Louis city hospital, where Dr. H. L. Nietert, the superintendent, sewed up the wound in the heart, is dead. Dr. Nietert took three stitches in Gunn's heart.

Fatal Fire in Pittsburg.

Fire and water caused a loss of $125,000 in the nine-story building at 817 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, occupied by Barker, Williams & Co., furniture dealers. Edward Hagenmeyer, a fireman, was killed by the collapse of the elevator shaft.

Fireman Killed at Louisville.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Eclipse vinegar works at Louisville and was indirectly responsible for an accident in which one fireman lost his life and three were injured. The loss on the fire is estimated at $20,000.

Infant Burned to Death.

At Southport, Ind., the family of John James were caught in their burning house and an infant was burned to death. Mrs. James was probably fatally burned, and James and two other children were frightfully burned.

Huge Coal Field Is Found.

In view of the fact that there have been fears lest the world's supply of coal should run short, the announcement that huge coal deposits have been discovered near the Nowd fiord, on the east coast of Iceland, is of great importance.

Brakemen Abandon Strike.

The threatened strike of the brakemen and conductors on the McKeesport Connecting Railroad has been abandoned on account of the refusal of Grand Secretary Welsh of the Switchmen's National Union to sanction a sympathy strike.

2,265 Filipinos in Ilocos Yield.

As a result of American activity in Ilocos, P. I., 115 officers and 2,150 bolomen have surrendered and sworn allegiance to the United States at Narvacan.

Gas in a Tunnel Is Fatal.

J. M. McDonald was suffocated to death and twelve other men overcome by smoke and gas near Wellington, Wash. The men belonged to a section gang working in the tunnel.

Assassin Bresci Goes Mad.

A dispatch from Rome says that Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has become mad in consequence of the ill treatment of his jailers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Big Steel Plant for Sault Ste. Marie—Burning of a Battle Creek Elevator—Coal Near St. Johns—Pupils Object to Teacher Kissing Them.

Final arrangements have been made for the building of a steel and iron plant at Sault Ste. Marie which will employ 10,000 men and be capitalized at $50,000,000. It will be one of the most extensive in America. The plant will make use of the great water power to be developed from the falls of St. Mary's river, and the enterprise is the greatest that has been mentioned in connection with that improvement. If the hopes of the promoters are realized it will have a marked effect on the steel and iron trade of the United States and Canada. Alfred R. Harvey of Liverpool, England, and his secretary, J. Frank Gray of New York, arrived in Detroit recently and have been very busy since then. Everything is practically settled and there is no question about the building of the plant. The financing of the project has rested with Mr. Harvey, who has enlisted American, Canadian and English capital of the desired amount. It has been arranged to secure all the raw material needed. "We have the advantage of the latest patents, and much of our best machinery has been ordered, and is either building or ready for shipment in England," said Mr. Harvey. "We will have the most complete plant in the world, and from the ore which comes to us from the Lake Superior mines we will turn out castings, rails, structural and bridge iron, and everything finished and ready for use. The power which we will get from the canal will make a great saving in the cost of the product, and we will also save materially in shipping the ore, as the haul by water is very short. For this we will build our own docks and unloading derricks and apparatus for the speedy and economical handling of the ores. We are so far advanced that part of the mill will be running inside of six months and the entire plant within a year and a half. Then we shall employ 10,000 men at least."

Large Grain Elevator Burned.

The large grain elevator owned by McLane, Swift & Co., near the Grand Trunk tracks in Battle Creek, burned. Origin of the fire unknown. All the grain, including 30,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of rye, 3,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 bushels of corn, a quantity of beans and garden seed, was spoiled. Loss on grain, $40,000; on building, $15,000; insured for $25,000.

Kisses Pupils; Loses His Job.

E. L. Heath is out of the position as principal of the Washington School at Calumet because he kissed some of his young women pupils. For some time complaints were received by parents of young women attending Heath's school that he took the liberty of embracing them and kissing them, and their report to the school authorities resulted in Heath's resignation.

Coal Found Near St. John's.

M. A. Kniffin, a well-known citizen and business man of St. Johns, who owns a farm three miles east of the village, while sinking a well at the depth of 112 feet, found a five-foot vein of superior coal. Parties in twelve feet below a table rock. It is believed it will prove a very profitable find, not only for Mr. Kniffin, but for St. Johns as a community.

Negaunee Youth Kills Himself.

Charles Johnson, a Finlander, committed suicide at Negaunee by hanging himself from a tree in the woods in the rear of his boarding house. No cause is known for his act. He had no relatives in this country. He was a bright fellow and very popular among his countrymen.

Dragged by a Street Car.

Albert Denene of Marine City had a narrow escape from death. While alighting from a car his foot became caught in the step and he was dragged for nearly a block before released. As a consequence he was badly shaken up and his face is badly bruised.

Within Our Borders.

Carsonville has three saloons and all of the license holders are women.

G. H. Otis has been appointed postmaster at Shultze, vice P. R. Karnes, resigned.

Barney Zwaagman, who has just been appointed dog warden of Grand Haven, is a sausagemaker by trade.

Jacob Gunn, residing in Sullivan township, near Muskegon, aged 15 years, has grown seven inches in the last eleven months.

New Michigan postmasters: Aetna, J. P. Bristol, vice G. W. Hall, resigned; Twelve Corners, N. D. Moses, vice S. Sheldon, resigned.

R. E. Walker, a Sanilac County farmer, has eight head of cattle that he has refused $50 a head for. Their average weight is 1,200 pounds.

Dr. John P. Ashley, who recently resigned from the presidency of Albion College on account of ill health, has been elected to the chair of philosophy of Nashville, Tenn., University.

Midland's Christian Endeavorers have discovered a new way to create interest in their meetings for choir practice. After the business of the evening is over a couple of hours is spent in dancing.

Byron boasts of a curious anomaly in the shape of a young man who is at the same time a bartender and president of the local Epworth League. His name is John Fritz, and he is 19 years old. When he was converted the evangelist told him to stick to his job, as his first duty was to his father.

The wheat crop of Van Buren County bids fair to be a failure unless rain comes soon. The cold winds and continued cold weather with no rain have nearly ruined the crop.

Northern Michigan farmers have apparently not yet "tumbled" to the fact that there is big money in poultry raising, for not enough chickens are raised to supply the home demand.

At Prescott Miss Bernice Pierce of that place and Miss Etta Umphrey of Au Gres caught a pike weighing twenty-two pounds. The young women received its head and will have it mounted.

A skunk farm has been established at Belding by a couple of men who think they see a fortune waiting for them in the sale of the skins for furs.

Jacob Gunn, a boy 15 years of age, living in Sullivan township, is enjoying a marvelous growth. In the past eleven months he has grown seven inches. The boy is now five feet eight inches in height.

Harry Smith, a young boy of Bay City, felt a pain in his shoulder while playing ball some days ago, and supposed he had strained a muscle. The pain continued for several days, however, and finally he went to a doctor, and found out that the bone of his arm had been broken close to the shoulder socket.

Lincoln is have another hotel.

Stanton's only saloon has been closed.

The plant of the Evart Grain and Seed Separator Co. was damaged $5,000 by fire.

City Assessor A. H. Lavenock of Owosso cannot find a good house to rent in that city.

The location of a big pickle factory at Grand Rapids this season is practically assured.

Belgian hare dinners seem to be the fad just at present in many places in Michigan.

A petition is being circulated by the W. C. T. U. of Mason asking for a curfew ordinance.

A. J. Conkle has been appointed postmaster at Elwood, vice P. W. Hershberger, resigned.

A military department may be added to Albion College. Students are pleased over the prospect.

Godfrey Holmes, of Harrisville, has started for the Klondike. This makes his second trip to the gold fields.

Thomas Heffernan of Baldwin has the material on the ground for erecting a large store building and opera hall.

A man supposed to be John Pervis, of Detroit, was killed by a freight train in the Lake Shore yards at Hillsdale.

It is said that twenty-eight buyers are chasing up and down Clare County purchasing all the eggs they can get hold of.

Ground will be broken soon for the erection of the new children's home at Bay City, for which $16,500 has been raised.

James Fleming, of Haynes, has gone to Oklahoma to be in on the ground floor when the government land is opened for settlement.

Many celery growers at Kalamazoo are said to be moving away from that city on account of the overcrowding of the celery-raising section.

The Burlington small-pox cases are out of quarantine and the spread of the disease entirely checked. The cases were all of a very mild type.

Hart has a good chance to secure a starch factory, an institution which would furnish a good market for the surplus potato crop of that section.

There is a great demand for horses that are good roadsters and representatives of Eastern dealers are shipping carloads from this State to New York.

Fire resulting from a locomotive ruined a large amount of timber and consumed several cords of wood and rods of fence on the farm of Chris Myers near Quincy.

Charles Brandes, formerly manager of the Pelican Bank of Waldron, was arrested in Chicago. He is charged with obtaining by false pretenses and larceny.

Farmers in Cass County are predicting a fine wheat crop in their section this summer. They say it will not be so large as in some years past, but its quality will be high.

John Johnston was run over by an ore car at the Hamilton mine, Iron Mountain. He was working on a high trestle when he was caught by the car. He was doubled under the car and both legs and an arm were cut off.

The Lexington News thinks it has located the meanest man on earth for sure. He is a resident of Sanilac County. His wife died recently, and he asked that her false teeth might be removed, remarking that they could be used again.

Claude Carr and George Sparks, aged respectively 14 and 12 years, were playing with a loaded gun at their home at Chippewa Lake, when the weapon was discharged. The ball struck Carr in the breast, causing instant death.

The contract has been let for the construction of the chicory factory at Bad Axe, and now the citizens of that enterprising burg will turn their attention to the securing of some other industry to help in the upbuilding of the village.

Andrew St. George was struck by the east-bound Wabash express at Britton, and torn to pieces. The accident was discovered some time after the train had passed. The body was horribly mangled, and one arm and one leg were severed from the body and the clothing torn to tatters.

On March 26 the 8-year-old nephew of Millard Pickett, of Rockfield, was drowned, and ever since then Mr. Pickett has been exploding dynamite at intervals along the river bank trying to raise the body. The other day a charge of the stuff exploded prematurely, injuring him so badly that he died shortly afterward.

A couple of Sanilac farmers who had heard of the new fad for the cure of the various ills that the flesh is heir to—walking backward—went out and tried to get rid of headaches by the new method. It worked like a house-afire, but instead of the headache one is nursing a broken wrist and the other a dislocated elbow, caused by unexpected obstacles in their backward paths.

Several weeks ago Geo. Bolton, of Deckerville, became ill and went to bed. After a few days he did not seem inclined to get better and the family physician was called in. No serious complaint could be seen. Mr. Bolton refused to take medicine or food and soon grew very weak and feeble. The physicians would force medicine into the sick man's mouth, but he would spit it out, and swear at them for giving it to him. He died the other morning unconscious.

The hair-cutting war between the sophomores and freshmen at Ann Arbor is all off. Thurlow E. Coon, a sophomore, has been identified by the mother of George A. Malcomb, a freshman who was scalped, as being one of the "barberous" raiders, and the university authorities will hold Coon as a sort of hostage to put a stop to the clipping bees. In case they are resumed or if the sophomores interfere with the freshmen's banquet out of revenge for the scrimmage at the sophomore smoker, Coon will stand suspended. The sophomores have signed an agreement to quit.

At Climax the other day while Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eldred were away from home some scoundrel threw two stones through a large plate glass window.

The recent Tibbetts murder trial in Ottawa County cost the county $3,800. But a conviction was secured and a terrible crime was ferreted out and the people are satisfied.

George Brigham of Richland recently bought a Western horse that had distemper. It spread and as a result he has lost two horses and another is dying. Farmers in the vicinity are considerably exercised.

Menominee County evildoers apparently have little respect for the dignity of the law. The prosecuting attorney of the county was robbed of $210 while asleep on a train and the sheriff awoke in the night to find a burglar crawling in the window of his bedroom.

Mrs. Marie Sandersen, formerly of Battle Creek, but now of Grand Rapids, who was found innocent of the charge of killing her husband by feeding him ground glass, has begun suit in the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids to recover her rights in her husband's property, valued at $30,000. She says she was forced to sell the property for $4,500 to secure the services of a lawyer.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The House devoted Monday night's session to a batch of fish bills on special order. The Chandler bill was designed to render unnecessary the passage of such local measures, but the farmers prefer to have special legislation on these lines. The bills agreed to made special provision as to lakes in Barry, Isabella, Oceana, Jackson and Cass counties. One general measure was agreed to, the Seeley bill prohibiting the catching of black-bass in the inland waters of the State from April 1 to May 20.

The Chandler railroad taxation bill which passed the House recently was the bone of contention in the Senate Tuesday afternoon when it came up as a special order. As the bill passed the House it provided for the taxation of nearly all classes of corporate property, the valuation and rate of taxation to be determined by the State tax commission. In the Senate committee the bill was amended by eliminating several classes of property and leaving only railroad and union depot companies subject to its provisions. An amendment was also made providing for the creation of a separate board for determining the value of the property to be taxed and the rate of taxation it shall bear. Senator Nichols led the oposition to the bill as amended by the committee, and made a determined fight for the restoration of the House provisions. The Nichols amendments were voted down and the bill as amended in the committee was passed by the Senate. The House will probably refuse to concur in the changes. At all events a legislative deadlock is expected, with poor chances of passing a bill to tax the railroads on the ad valorem basis, and a compromise on a specific tax bill increasing the present rates may be the result. In the House a bill providing that husbands may be granted alimony in certain cases was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

On Thursday the House by a unanimous vote passed the McKay bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in Michigan except by jobbers and then only for shipment out of the State. The Kelly bill exempting stock in foreign corporations owned by Michigan citizens from taxation if taxed in home State was agreed to by the Senate.

Bills Approved by the Governor.

H. B. 321, Martindale—To amend section 4 of act 149 of the P. A. of 1895, entitled "An act to provide for the election of a board of county canvassers, to prescribe the term of office and the powers and duties thereof," as amended by act 125 of the P. A. of 1897, and act 224 of the P. A. of 1899; the same being section 3665 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.

H. B. 579, Totten—To amend section 49 of act 173 of the P. A. of 1855, being an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 93 of the revised statutes of 1846, entitled 'Of courts held by justices of the peace,'" being section 754 of the Compiled Laws for the year 1897.

H. B. 782, Martindale—To amend act 50 of the P. A. of 1875, entitled "An act to authorize judges of probate to require new bonds from executors, administrators, special administrators, guardians and trustees," being compiler's section 9499 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.

H. B. 785, Martindale—To amend compiler's section 9373 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relative to the revival of the commission to commissioners on claims against deceased persons.

S. B. 140, Sleeper—To detach certain territory in school district No. 3 in the townships of Marion and Bellaire from Sanilac County, from said district and establish the Deckerville high school district.

S. B. 152, Atwood—To amend section 1 of act No. 79 of the P. A. of 1899, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of taxes, fines, penalties, license and other fees and the requirement of certificates of authority in certain cases of fraternal societies and insurance corporations organized in other States and having agents in this State."

H. substitute for S. B. 51, Helme—For the prevention and suppression of foul brood among bees in Michigan, and the inspection thereof, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal act 141 of the P. A. of 1881, being sections 5663, 5664, 5665, 5666, 5667, 5668, 5669 and 5670 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.

S. B. 177, High—To legalize what is known as "The supervisors' plat of the village of Ithaca," so that the same may be used for all purposes in the selling, conveying and mortgaging of the real estate contained therein, as well as for assessment purposes, and in all proceedings at law or in equity concerning such lands.

S. B. 192, Baird—To provide for the retirement of aged and disabled policemen employed by the city of Saginaw and for the payment of pensions to the wives and children and widowed mothers of policemen killed in the service of the city of Saginaw.

Bills Passed—House.

H. B. 535, Seeley—Appropriation for additional land at the Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac, $17,500.

S. B. 181—Amending act for the incorporation of street railway companies so as to increase the number of directors from seven to thirteen.

H. B. 261, Sanderson—Relative to the salaries of Saginaw County officers.

H. B. 1023, Spencer—To create a voting precinct in Ingallston township.

H. B. 547, Gee—To authorize the supervisors of Springwells Township to employ a clerk at $700 a year.

S. B. 146, G. Smith—Regulation of telegraphers, messenger boys, etc., so as to prohibit giving away information intrusted to them.

H. B. 169, Hardy—To require adequate water and sewer facilities at slaughter houses.

S. B. 437, Humphrey—To prohibit prize fighting.

Palmer—Providing for the disorganization of the township of Glade, Kaikaska County.

McCallum—To vacate a part of the plat known as Gamble & Miller's addition to the village of Great Marais, in the county of Alger.

Bland—To amend the charter of the city of Detroit.

Weter—To annex certain territory of the township of Lenox in the county of Macomb to the village of Richmond, Macomb County.

Hunt—Providing a penalty for acts of cruelty to children under 16 years of age.

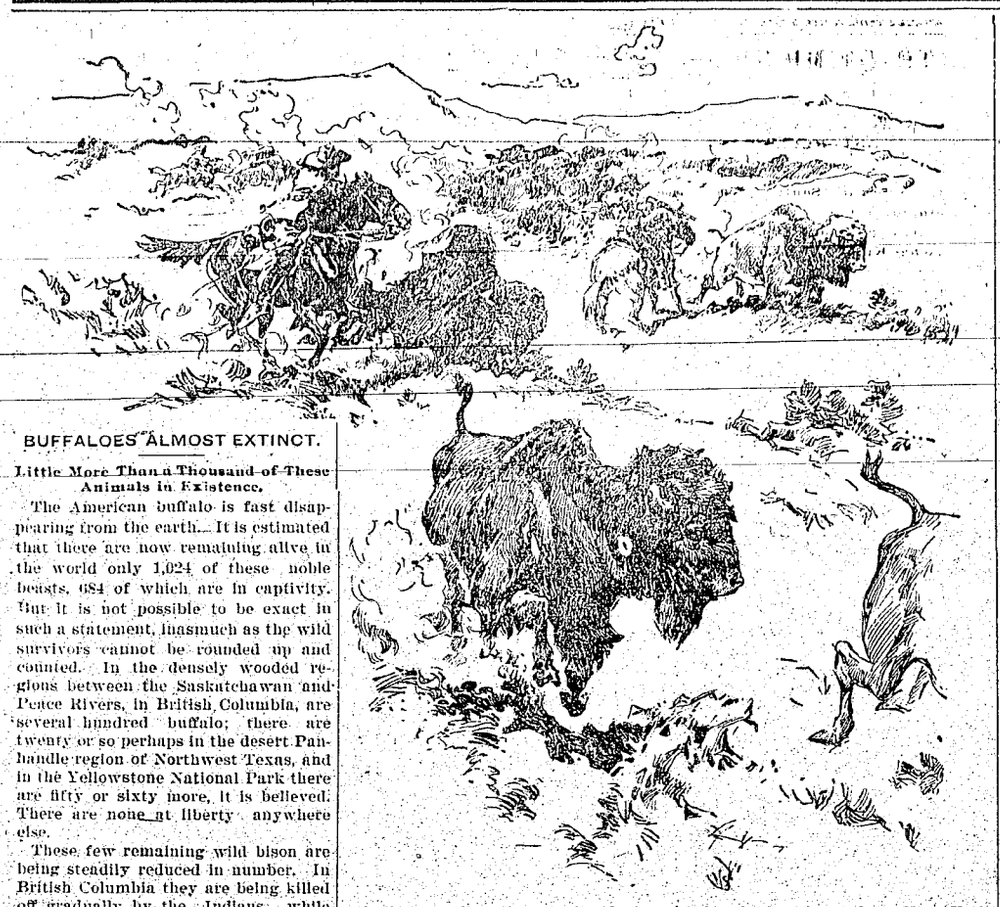
Totten—Providing that all lands owned by Grand Army posts be exempted from State taxes.

Dingley—Providing for the publication and distribution of laws and documents and reports of the several State boards, officers and bodies.

Totten—To provide for the compulsory education of children and for the punishment for truancy of children under the age of 16.

Campbell—Amending general tax law relative to sworn statements of property owned by any person, firm or corporation.

Powell—Requiring State Board of Prison Inspectors to visit the various institutions under their jurisdiction at least once every three months and maintain a record of the same to be submitted to the Legislature.



BUFFALOES ALMOST EXTINCT.

Little More Than a Thousand of These Animals in Existence.

The American buffalo is fast disappearing from the earth. It is estimated that there are now remaining alive in the world only 1,024 of these noble beasts, 684 of which are in captivity. But it is not possible to be exact in such a statement, inasmuch as the wild survivors cannot be rounded up and counted. In the densely wooded regions between the Saskatchawan and Peace Rivers, in British Columbia, are several hundred buffalo; there are twenty or so perhaps in the desert Panhandle region of Northwest Texas, and in the Yellowstone National Park there are fifty or sixty more, it is believed. There are none at liberty anywhere else.

These few remaining wild bison are being steadily reduced in number. In British Columbia they are being killed off gradually by the Indians, while those in the Yellowstone Park are potted by poachers whenever the chance offers. A mounted head of one of these animals is to-day worth from $150 to $200 and a skin brings a good price. Ten years ago there were nearly 400 buffalo in the park, and it is thought that the survivors can be preserved only by corraling them and reducing them to captivity.

C. J. Jones, better known as "Buffalo" Jones, of Oklahoma, has a herd of over 100 full-bred buffalo, which he wishes to sell to the government. Austin Corbin was the possessor of ninety bison, which have been more or less scattered since his death, some of them having been presented to New York City. The animals, when kept in captivity, show a tendency to increase in numbers, and Buffalo Jones has produced thousands of desirable cross-breeds from his herd.

It is stated that there are not 110 pure-bred American bison outside of this country.

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread you church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age and fiery youth,
And childhood with its brow of truth,
The rich and poor on land, on sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come;
But other men our land will till,
And others then our streets will fill;
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

JACK WARING was bashful, but it was a question if he was any more bashful than Ethel Talcott. They could not speak to each other on even the most trivial subjects without stammering and blushing, but Jack persisted in calling, despite the apparent discomfort his visits caused both. Everybody could see that he was desperately in love, and it was a saying among their friends that if Jack could ever summon up the courage to propose, Ethel would be too bashful to refuse him, whether she loved him or not. She had just come out at the beginning of the season, about the same time that Jack, who had just graduated from college and entered his father's business, of which he was the prospective heir, first began to attract the attention of designing mothers and attractive daughters. Perhaps it was while avoiding them that he met Ethel, who had found that there are ways of keeping out of sight when a ballroom was crowded with other girls who were enjoying themselves. Anyway, some common chord of sympathy made them embarrassed friends from their first meeting.

Although Jack was bashful, he called on Ethel as often as he dared, but in spite of all resolution to overcome his diffidence he made little progress with his suit. They could get along fairly well when there were others in the room with them, but when left to themselves they suffered. Unlike most young people in a similar case, they courted rather than avoided the company of Ethel's little brother, Gus, and Jack soon became such friends with him that he felt called upon to remember his birthday. This he did by sending him an elaborate box of building blocks, which Gus dragged into the parlor on the occasion of his next visit, and insisted that the donor teach him how to build with them.

"What shall I build?" Jack asked.

"Build me a big hotel like the one Ethel and I were at last summer."

Jack obediently drew his chair to the middle of the room and began on a suitable design. But he soon found that building while sitting on a chair was difficult, and as Gus was sprawled comfortably on the floor watching the work, he presently slipped down beside him. Now it is a peculiar thing about building blocks that although they are always bought for children, very few children can work out the designs that go with them, and consequently they are forced to call on their elders to help them. Moreover their elders usually take kindly to the task, and are apt to get cross if the child interferes in any way and delays the work in hand. In a very few minutes Jack was as deeply interested as if he were building a sure-enough hotel, and Gus watched with admiration. Presently he tried to put in place an arch that was in two pieces and needed two other blocks to be placed beside it, in order to hold the pieces in place, but in doing so he knocked a corner out of the building with his elbow.

"You clumsy boy!" exclaimed Ethel, who had been watching with the utmost intense interest. "Here—let me hold them," and a moment later she was sitting on the floor with them.

Jack patiently rebuilt the damaged corner and then Ethel held the arch until he had built around it.

"Now make some bathing houses on the beach," commanded Gus.

Jack obeyed, and then Gus brought out some men and women cut out of cardboard and set them around to represent the guests.

"Here's you and Ethel. I'll introduce you, for you weren't acquainted then," said the young rascal, as he placed the figure of a man raising his hat before that of a young woman with a parasol.

"All right," said Jack. "But I am not raising my hat at her as I should, I am raising it at the far corner of the building. Here, let me set them right."

Saying this, he reached out and turned the figure representing himself so that it faced the figure representing Ethel. Immediately a white hand shot out and turned the back of the pasteboard belle toward the bowing figure.

"Snubbed!" exclaimed Jack, having a boldness for his pasteboard representative that he never would have presumed to have for himself.

"But you don't know him yet. He's the cheekiest man on the beach, at heart," and he moved his representative with his bow in front of the maid with the parasol.

"And she's the haughtiest girl at the beach," said Ethel, as she again snubbed her cavalier.

"Try them behind the hotel where the hammock is and folks ain't lookin'," volunteered Gus.

"Great head!" exclaimed Jack, picking up the two figures to make the change.

"Take care whom you're handling like that!" exclaimed Ethel, grasping him by the wrist and striving to pry his fingers loose from her figure.

There was a struggle full of the abandon gayety of the nursery, to which the blocks had brought them back far from the formalities and embarrassments of social life. Gus jumped into the struggle to help Jack, and in the general mixup the hotel was wrecked worse than any house that was ever built on sand. The clatter brought them back to themselves again, but the nursery spirit remained with them. They once more had the frank fearlessness of children and could look one another in the face without blushing.

"Now, you must build me something else, you two," whined Gus, over the ruins of his hotel.

For an hour they built and rebuilt all kinds of houses to the infinite delight of the boy, who watched and criticised. At last they disagreed about what should be built.

"Let's build a cottage," said Jack.

"No, let's build a church," said Ethel.

"I want you to build both," said Gus.

So, as there were plenty of blocks to build both, they started a race to see who could finish first. But it was a peculiar thing that Jack built with his left hand and Ethel with her right, while each leaned on the hand that was supposedly disengaged. But an observer less interested in building than Gus might have noticed that the two hands not used in building were trying to rest on the same spot of floor, and occasionally the fingers intertwined in a way that brought the color to the cheeks of the two young people, whose faces were carefully averted.

"Jack's cottage is done first," cried Gus, sprawling forward with his cardboard figures. "And here you both are going in the front gate."

"But we should go to the church before we go to the cottage," said Jack, gallantly. "Don't you think so, Ethel?"

A gentle squeeze of the hand was the only response.

"Then it's settled," he exclaimed, in a trembling voice, glancing at the back of an averted head. "First to the church and then to my cottage."

Another pressure of assent.

Just what would have happened next, in spite of the presence of Gus, will never be known, for his mother, who had entered the room unnoticed, suddenly exclaimed:

"Well, bless my heart, is this a nursery? Bless you, my children."

They both sprang to their feet in confusion, but Jack still clung to Ethel's hand. Her mother looked from one to the other, and then Jack managed to stammer:

"That's right—we want your blessing."

"Engaged!" exclaimed the mother. "Well, I never. And that boy in the room all the time! Talk about bashful people!"

"Never mind that," said Jack, suddenly grown bold as brass, as he planted his first kiss on Ethel's lips. "The question is, do we get the blessing?"

"You'll be able to tell better after you are married," said the mother, as she pushed them ahead of her toward the study, where her husband was sitting, pretending not to overhear.—Ledger Monthly.

FAIR RIVALS IN RIDING TO HOUNDS.

Newport society promises to be torn in twain this season by rival hunting parties, and nothing at present appears to be able to avert it but consolidation of forces, which does not seem likely.

MRS. LADENBURG. MISS VAN ALEN.

These two women, as the leaders, will cause a stir in society. Mrs. Ladenburg is a strong assistant of P. F. Collier, who has made the sport popular with his pack of Monmouth hounds. It is now announced that James J. Van Alen will import a pack of blooded hounds.

FORETELL COMING STORMS.

Telegraph Wires Are Said to Be Unfailing Weather Prophets.

According to Dr. Eydam, a German physician, there are no more reliable weather prophets than telegraph wires. This novel discovery was made by him in the following manner: As he was waiting for a train at a country station he heard a shrill sound, which was made by the wind as it passed through a network of near-by wires. At once the doctor remembered that he had frequently heard a similar sound either immediately before or after a storm or a heavy fall of rain or snow, and it naturally occurred to him to try and ascertain between the sound and such changes in the weather.

As a heavy shower of rain fell within forty-eight hours after he had heard the sound at the railroad station he concluded that there was such a connection, and he then determined to investigate the matter thoroughly. As a result he now maintains, first, that any unusual disturbance in the telegraph wires is an infallible indication of bad weather, and, second, that the nature of the changes in the atmosphere may be learned from the sound which the wind makes when passing through the wires.

Thus a deep sound, he says, which is of considerable or medium strength, indicates that there will be slight showers of rain with moderate winds within from thirty to forty-eight hours, and, on the other hand, a sharp, shrill sound is the sure token of a heavy storm, which will be accompanied by much rain or snow.

Deaf-Mutes and Blind.

The number of deaf mutes in the United States is over 111,000; the number of totally blind is 88,924.

Citizenship in Switzerland.

During the last ten years there were 10,924 requests for citizenship in Switzerland, of which 7,833 were granted.

Economy supplies old age with an easy chair.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

SHALL WE LIMIT OURSELVES TO THESE ONLY?

Which Ones Shall We Abandon?—How Shall We Fare if We Adopt the Free-Trade Prescription for Extending Foreign Trade?

One of the first canons of free trade is that each country should produce only that commodity in which it excels in quality and cheapness, buying from abroad everything that can be made cheaper there. In other words, we should not strive to establish and maintain an industry that is not a natural one, but devote our whole energy to one with the product of which we can beat all other nations.

On the other hand, protectionists maintain that we should diversify our industries to the largest degree possible, making and producing everything that the soil and climate will allow and that genius and diligence encourage. The best theoretical exposition of this question is given by Sir Edward Sullivan in his "Protection to Native Industry," but the best exposition of this, as of any other question, is the practical one of experience.

There is no country on earth where industry is so diversified as in the United States. In fact, one of the principal objects of our first and every succeeding protective tariff was to create and maintain new industries, and to-day we can make everything that can be made anywhere, and we can raise everything needed by man, except tea and coffee and a few minor products.

This is what has given us so much employment, such high wages and such an unparalleled home market.

In spite of all this, however, the free traders of to-day are again urging that we open our ports to the cheaper products of other countries and devote ourselves to gaining other markets, by centering our energies on a few "natural" productions. In other words, we are urged to abandon a sure market of many times the value of any that we could have if we were to gain all there is to be gained.

But for the sake of argument, let us suppose the free trader to be right, for the further one examines a free trade theory the more absurd it appears. Let us cease producing some things and buy them abroad, paying for them with increased productions of other things. The questions now confronts us: Where shall we begin? What shall we give up? Surely not any of the staple agricultural products. If our farmers should abandon their land and go to the factory and make plows, for instance, who would use the plows? We raise and shall sell more grain and provisions than any other people, so perhaps it would be better to close the factory and for all to go on the farm. But there is a surplus of farm products now, and where could we sell double or treble the present production? This again is absurd. Shall our miners leave the mines and make picks and shovels, with which the market is already fully supplied? Could a million iron and steel workers turn to making boots and shoes? No; it is all ridiculous, turn which way we will.

Fully 95 per cent. of our products are sold at home. Are we to believe that half of this or any part of it can be carried thousands of miles and sold at a greater net profit than when sold within a few miles distant from the place of production? The whole free trade contention is one natural, physical, economical impossibility.

The Cobdenite obscures his theory somewhat by saying that we should admit the "raw material" free and increase our production and sales of the finished product. The "raw material" fallacy has been laid bare so often that it is useless to argue it at the beginning of the twentieth century. But suppose we were to import the partly finished material, that, perfected and combined, makes the last finished product, what would be the result? It will be found that the value of our manufactures in 1900 approximates $15,000,000,000. On the basis of the census of 1890 somewhat over $8,000,000,000 worth of this is what the free trader calls "raw material." At least three persons are engaged in making this so-called raw material to one engaged in producing the last finished product. Shall we then throw three men out of employment to benefit one?

The contention that "if we do not buy we cannot sell" is refuted by the fact that we are, and have been for years, selling much more than we buy.

The free-trader cannot, in the light of experience, with actual facts and figures confronting him, point to a single industry that we can safely abandon. Every added industry means increased employment and an increased home market and larger profits.

No; instead of abandoning a single industry, we should constantly seek to enlarge and diversify, in order to employ every possible acre of land and every possible human arm and mind. In the words of Henry C. Carey, "With every increase in the power of production, consumption grows, and the laborer receives larger returns for his labor."—American Economist.

The Republican Policy.

There is a difference between the two political parties. The Republicans do want to govern the markets of the world, and to reign over the distribution of the world's bread and meat, securing in this way work at home for every honest laborer, markets for the products of our farms, and becoming such a factor in the world that will compel peace and justice among the nations of the earth. It is the policy which will hasten that blessed time promised by the prophet of old when the sword shall be beaten into plowshares and the spear into pruning hooks. It is the Republican policy.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

Encouragement Needed.

With any substantial encouragement to the merchant marine, American capital, now abundant and satisfied with as low a rate of interest as is asked in any country, will go into vessels for the ocean carrying trade. The market thus afforded for American-built ships will carry the shipbuilding industry to a high stage of development; and in the application to it of the new and improved methods which American mechanical genius has brought to bear upon every industry in which it embarks upon a large scale. The inevitable result is that this country will ultimately become again not only one of the leading maritime nations, but one of the foremost shipbuilding countries of the world. The supremacy of the Clyde will disappear with the active commencement of the work of building up the American merchant marine.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

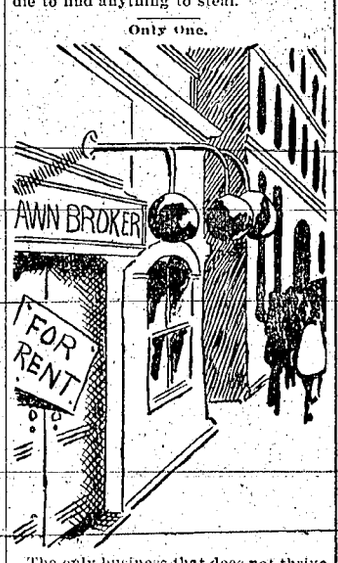
Wrong Then and Now.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner says that "every lesson and principle defended by Lincoln is now antagonized by the Republican party." Well, dear Mr. Bryan, as a Democrat did not you and your followers antagonize everything advocated by Lincoln—the major portion of you with guns in your hands? If you were right then, the Republican party is right now. But we fear you were wrong then and now.—Milton (Pa.) Miltonian.

An Incentive to Theft.

A free trade tariff always proves an incentive to theft by robbing bread winners of work and wages; then they must be either humiliated by becoming objects of charity or go to the poor house. Never were our prisons so crowded with men forced to starve, beg or steal as under the infernal robber Wilson tariff. Nevertheless, it was hard work under the Wilson tariff swindle to find anything to steal.

Only One.



The only business that does not thrive under protective tariff laws.

Previous Engagements.

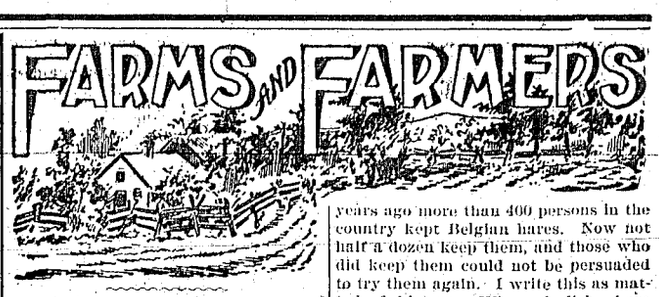
Gaylord—Glad to have met you, old boy; come up and see me some time.

Meeker—I declare, it's too bad; it will be impossible for me to come then; I've an engagement elsewhere. So sorry!—Boston Transcript.

CLIPPING THE CRITTER.

—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Corn for the Silo.

There is a popular notion that the ensilaging of corn adds something to its value which is not contained in the original material. This notion is wrong and the greater the feed value of the product put into the silo the greater will be the value of the ensilage. Corn should be planted for the silo but little if any thicker on the ground than it should be planted where the object is to produce grain. Corn is distinctively a sun plant, and if it is so thickly seeded that the sun cannot reach all parts of the growing plant there is produced a product which is lacking in digestibility and which is not relished by farm stock.

A few years ago some experiments were conducted by the Cornell experiment station, the object being to determine what method of planting corn produced greatest food value. Certain plats were drilled in thickly so that no ears would develop, other plats were planted with the rows 40 inches apart and with the plants close together in the row, and other plats were planted in hills from 3 to 3½ feet apart. While a larger quantity of produce was obtained per acre where the corn was drilled in thickly, yet it contained a higher per cent of moisture and was deficient in protein and in fat.

CORN PLANTED FOR THE SILO.

While the money value of the broadcasted corn is not very different from the value of that grown on the other plat, this estimate does not take into account the digestibility of the various products.—Country Gentleman.

Treatment of the Hired Man.

Because a man is working for wages on a farm or anywhere else it is not necessary to make him feel that he is a menial or a mere machine to be wound up every day to run for so many hours. I never worked as a farmhand, but during some ten years or more in business houses in the city I only had one employer who gave me to understand that I was nothing but a machine to run ten hours a day. I only stayed with him a year; another year would have killed me. Every man in whose employ I was, this one excepted, made me feel that I had some responsibility outside of the general routine of my work. These men would discuss methods and ask advice, and it was no unusual thing for me to be left in full charge of the business for weeks, and in one instance several months. In every day I was made to feel that the success of the business somewhat depended upon me. I was not only to do a certain amount of work, but was expected to have eyes and ears open and be ever on the alert to further the interests of the firm, and that I succeeded in so doing is one of the happy memories of life.

If our farmer community would elevate the position of the farmhand by the same kind of treatment that the successful business man of to-day employs toward those in his service there would soon be a better class of help in the field, a brainy, thinking, seeing man about the farm in place of the careless, shiftless, ne'er-do-well farmhand of bygone days.—New York Tribune.

Poor Butter Versus Butterine.

Farmers, their wives, sons and daughters and those helpers on the farms must decide whether butterine shall have the preference to butter on the tables of citizens of cities. Butterine now has the preference to much of the butter which is put on the market.

A good, even quality of butter can be produced on every farm every week in the year if pains be taken with the cows, the feed, the milking, the milk, the cream, the churn, the churning and keeping the butter after it is churned. Much of the spoiled butter is spoiled after churning by being placed where it can take up the odors from vegetables, meats or the tobacco smoke from the pipes of men who sit and smoke their tobacco in the kitchen while the crock of butter sits in the pantry or cupboard near by.—H. W. Phelps.

Growing Table Beets.

Upon a sandy loam land which had been for ten years heavily manured and cropped with table beets and celery, it was found by the New Jersey station that the use of nitrate of soda in amounts varying from four hundred to seven hundred pounds per acre, in three equal applications, hastened the maturing of the crop. At the first pulling and making of two-pound bunches, there was 63 per cent. more on nitrated plots than on those without the nitrate. At a second pulling, four days later, the nitrated plots gave 135 per cent more bunches, and at third pulling, three days later, there was 17½ per cent more, after which they produced about equal amounts. The greatest gain per acre by use of nitrate was where they used seven hundred pounds per acre, $27.40 more than where nitrate was not used. This was due to the higher price obtained for the earlier pullings, and amounted to about $3 for every dollar the nitrate cost.

The Hare Craze.

The Belgian hare craze reminds me of the carp craze of twenty years ago, when every man with a pond could raise his own meat. But where are the carp and the carp ponds now? Gone glimmering. A hundred farmers in the country where I live had carp ponds. There is not a carp pond here now, and the carp is execrated, cussed. Three years ago more than 400 persons in the country kept Belgian hares. Now not half a dozen keep them, and those who did keep them could not be persuaded to try them again. I write this as matter of history. When foolish hare breeders tell about the hares being better and more profitable than fowls, they are digging their own financial graves. The people can be fooled some of the time, but not all the time.—J. H. Davis, in Practical Poultryman.

Notes for Beekeepers.

Drones do not live so long as workers.

Bees can endure dry cold, but not dampness.

Good vinegar may be made from honey.

More bees are lost in wintering than by disease.

Lack of ventilation is the cause of dampness in many hives.

Combs cost the bees about ten pounds of honey for every pound of comb.

The life of the bee depends on the work it does. When it labors most its life is shortest.

It is a serious mistake to let a colony of bees become overstocked with drones.

To secure the best results in bee keeping good movable hives should be used.

Guides for the brood frames and boxes need not be more than an inch in width.

Bees should not be moved during the winter, nor should they be disturbed or molested in any way.

All empty frames of combs should be well taken care of during the winter when not in use.

The worst enemy to empty combs in winter is mice; if allowed access to them they will destroy them.

Successful wintering of bees depends to a great extent on the right kind of fall management.

If colonies are found short of provisions during the winter they may be supplied with food in the shape of candy.

The entrance to the hives should be contracted during the winter. Three inches long and three-eighths wide is sufficient.

Bees seldom, if ever, take a fly while there is much snow on the ground. If they are in a proper condition they will not fly at all.—St. Louis Republic.

Money in Eggs and Poultry.

According to the report of the United States Commission of Agriculture, New York State consumes as many eggs as England, both disposing of $18,000,000 worth of hen fruit annually. The United States yearly consumes $500,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry. Canada exports $30,000,000 worth of eggs annually. The egg industry is worth $150,000,000 more than all the dairy products of this nation. The poultry products of this country aggregate more in a year than any single crop. Of all the country's industries the poultry industry is most generally pursued. Last year the poultry earnings of the United States amount over $300,000,000, being a greater by $52,000,000 than our entire wheat crop, $105,000,000 greater than our swine brought us, $30,000,000 more than our cotton crop, more than three times as great as all the interest paid on mortgages during the year, $112,000,000 more than we spend for schools, and yet there are people who think the hen "small potatoes."

Ripening Cream.

It is desirable that the ripening of cream, either naturally or artificially should be at a temperature not exceeding 65 degrees, and after the ripening has been completed—that is, when the lactic acid has been well developed—it should be reduced still lower before churning, say not to be above 50 degrees, and some of the best butter has been made at 47 degrees. Cheese also ripens best at a low temperature. The experiment stations have said that cheese ripened at 65 degrees was better than that which was allowed to stand in a higher temperature and that ripened at 55 degrees was much superior to that at 65 degrees.

A New Radish.

The mongri, or edible podded radish, is a new vegetable from Java which is now recommended by the American Consul in New Zealand, where it has been tried. It is as easily grown as the ordinary radish, producing enormous crops of long pods, which are crisp and tender, with a delicious flavor. Persons who cannot eat the common radish because of its indigestible qualities should hail this new variety with pleasure.

Stealing from the Farm.

A man can steal from a bank, a merchant or a corporation, but he can not steal from old mother earth on the farm. The soil may be robbed in a sense by being made to grow worthless products, but the man is never benefited thereby. A man may beat his neighbors, but he can never beat his farm. It is always and ever true that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.—Field and Farm.

Marketing Farm Products.

Selling grain and hay from the farm in bulk reduces the profit in two ways. It is expensive to handle and haul, and it takes away elements of fertility that should be saved and returned to the soil. Feed hogs, sheep and cattle and so market your product in the most condensed form and in the easiest way, on the hoof, and keep up the land while you are cropping it.

Horses Coming Back.

Horses are again coming back in the harness. A big concern in Chicago which invested heavily in all kinds of horseless vehicles to do their transportation have abandoned them and gone back to the horse. What with keeping them in repair and the charges for electricity, they found that the new method cost twice as much as the old method.

In the Lake Erie fisheries 3,728 men are employed and $2,719,654 capital. Last year's catch was valued at $1,150,890.

The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In consequence of the injurious competition of American and other industries the wages of finished iron workers in the north of England have been reduced seven and one-half per cent. Protection saves the workmen of America from injurious competition of other countries.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, declares that Congressman Babcock's plan of Tariff reduction to kill the trusts is his own idea exclusively and that there will be no Tariff revision by the new Congress. This will please the business man. No merchant, manufacturer or banker, be he Republican, Democrat or populist, wants to see the Tariff controversy re-opened.—Boston Journal.

President McKinley is in great demand throughout the west, but of course it will be impossible for him to accept more than a small fraction of all the invitations extended to him. Yet he should not miss Kansas. He cannot have forgotten how deep in the dumps that state was five years ago. If he remembers it and takes a look at Kansas now, he will be more than ever convinced that his administration has been a success.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The greatest shipping trust the world has ever known exists to-day in Free-Trade England. It is known as the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association. At the beginning of of this year the gross tonnage owned by the members of that association aggregated 2,542,079 tons. They own 50 per cent. of the total number of steam vessels above 5,000 tons. We are now subject to that British trust, which controls more than one-half of the steamships engaged in foreign trade.

Two important cablegrams were received in Washington, Tuesday, at the war department from Gen. MacArthur at Manila. In the opinion of the officials the news contained in them mark the almost complete collapse of organized rebellion in the Philippines. The cablegrams are as follows: Gen. Tinio surrendered with his commad to-day at Sinalt. He will deliver all men and guns in his command as soon as they can be gathered together. This completely pacifies the first department, northern Luzon, for many months the worst in Luzon. Cols. Ciprano Callao and Gregorio Katibac, Malvers' best officers, surrendered to Col. Jacob Kline at Lipa on April 28 with 23 officers, 108 men and 86 rifles. Tinio is said here to have been, with Alejandrino, one of the highest officers in the insurrectionary force. He was in command in northert Luzon during the famous chase after Lieut. Gilmore.

Never in the history of retailing have there been as many new stores in course of construction and planned for as at the present time. From all parts of the country letters reach this office from merchants who are building or contemplate building new stores, or reconstructing and refitting old stores. Suggestions for store arrangement and information as to where store furniture and fittings can be had form the bulk of the inquiries, which tend to show that the dry goods and general merchants are fully alive to the advantages of properly equipped stores, and mean to put their business on a modern basis. It also indicates the condition of the great mass of average retailers as most prosperous. The first five years of the new century will bring about a general reconstruction that will put the great mass of average stores in line with modern ideas.—Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

Mr. Kruger, when he began his war against Great Britain, declared that he would make his adversary pay a price for victory that would "stagger humanity." The menance has not been quite fulfilled, for the Boer war, though bloody and distructive, does not rank among the great conflicts of the present generation. But there can be no doubt that the British taxpayer, whom we may impersonate as *John Bull himself*, is is considerably staggered by the pecuniary cost of the war, as revealed in the Budget which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach laid before the house of Commons. It was known long ago, of course, that the war was drawing heavily upon the imperial treasury. That knowledge was met with the jaunty confidence of the world's banker, whose treasury was overflowing and whose credit was illimitable. Perhaps we should say, too, that it was met with a grim determination on the part of the taxpayer to "grin and bear it," no matter how heavy the harden might be. But now comes a concrete presentation of the case which puts the cost of empire far more forcibly than any of the generalizations which have gone before. Briefly there is a deficit of more than $266,000,000, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to meet by suspending the operation of the sinking fund and by borrowing $300,000,000 *on consols*. There are also to be various increases in taxation, including additional duties on tea, wine and beer and the imposition of duties on sugar, mollases and gluclose and an export duty on coal, while the income tax—that "temporary devise" which has persisted unbroken for nearly threescore years—is to be raised from 16 cents on the pound in 1899 and 24 cents in 1900 to 28 cents in 1901, a figure almost equal to the high-water mark to which Mr. Gladstone forced it in the disastrous Crimean days.—New York Tribune.

General Roberts in his report on the field transport in South Africa calls attention to the superiority of American wagons. At first six wagons were imported for trial from the United States. General Roberts declares that these proved to be superior to any other pattern of either Cape or English manufacture, and he expresses the opinion that the superiority of the vehicles was due doubtless to the fact that the American manufacturers have learned by practical experience what is the pest type of wagon and what are the most suitable materials for building them. He adds that the superior wagons of American manufacture cost considable less than the wagons of English manufacture.

The Democratic organs—heaven save that Democratic mark!—persist in saying that the McKinley administration regards itself with satisfaction. Well, suppose it does? Hasn't it got several reasons why it should? The country is more prosperous than it ever was. The soup-house as a national is only a memory. The strikes that are on or that are threatened are for increases of wages not because of reductions. The very war that is ending is not of the President's seeking. Why shouldn't the administration be satisfied with itself? It has the confidence of the business men of both parties, irrespective of what the politicians say. No scandal attaches to its name. Abroad it is respected, and at home beloved. We ask again, why should it not regard itself with satisfaction? Any Democratic administration, under the same circumstances, assuredly would.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana delivered the principal address at the annual meeting of the Grant club, of Des Moines, Ia., the leading social and political club of the state, on the subject "The American situation; we will fight it out on this line." Senator Beveridge said: In Cuba, as in the Philippines, the American people will take no counsel from doubts and fears. Those who complain of broken faith in Cuba and deny our to provide for Cuba's safety and our own, will never be commissioned by the American people to devise ways and means for this practical, immediate and propinquitous problem. When we provide safeguards against Cuban indebtedness, we are not conspiring against the welfare of the Cuban people. When we provide that Cuba shall never become entangled in foreign relations, we are not distroying Cuban independence; we are establishing it and setting metes and bounds where all interference shall meet the sentinel of American authority. When we provide that American guns from Cuban ports shall command the entrances to the gulf, we are not impairing the safety of the Cuban people; we are guaranteeing it by the blood of every American soldier who mans our Cuban garrisons pledged to shed to the last drop if need be in defense of the Cuban people. And when we ordain that at any time American authority may enter Cuba, to protect rights, property, liberty itself, we do not demolish Cuban liberty; we preserve and defend Cuban liberty, because we preserve and defend order, law and justice; and order, justice and law are the methods of liberty. If it be said that the Cuban people will conduct a government of order, justice and law, the answer is that, in such a case, our intervention never can occur; but if they do not conduct a government of order, justice and law, then our intervention is necessary. For the United States are answerable for the Cuban people.

Milo D. Campbel, former member of the state tax commission, said that in his opinion the new blanks being sent out by the state tax commission, cannot be justified under the law which prescribes a statutory form of blank and oath to be filled out and taken by the taxpayer, when he makes his statement to the assessor. He thinks that the new blank is too inquisitorial, and by import makes every tax-payer a thief before he has divulged what he claims to hold in the shape of taxable property. He doubts whether a taxpayer could be compelled to sign one of the new statements. Both Kalamazoo county and city have rejected them.

Admiral Dewey has reaffirmed the the statement expressed a year ago that neutralization of any isthmian canal is to the advantage of this country, and in so deciding he is in line with all the naval authorities that have spoken on the subject. It is strange indeed that anyone should take the position that we should have sole control of the canal for the sake of fortifying it, since, as Dewey says, those very fortifications "would make the canal one of the prime objectives of our enemy's operations in time of war." Made such objective, we could not be certain of keeping open the canal, and, if closed as a misfortune of war, we should be, of all other possible nations with one of which we might be at war, the greatest sufferers because of inability to pass the isthmus with war ships. It would cost enormously to fortify the canal, and an equal sum in new war ships would provide a defense that would assure us command of the canal as land fortifications never would. It is pertinent to consider, too, that nothing might better suit an enemy's purpose than to permit the sinking by our forts in the canal of one his ships, closing it to our possibly divided fleet. The sum of the whole matter is that an always open canal is of more value to the United States than to any other nation, and that to neutralize it, in time of war as in time of peace, is to have the aid of all nations in keeping the canal open, and without a dollar of cost to us.

Kicking at two Cents a Day.

Now that the assumed wide open-mouthed wonder of the anti-everything press at the appropriations of the last Congress has given place to other would-be virtuous spasms, we can calmly calculate and compare. According to Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee the amount of expenditures during the next fiscal year will be under $700,000,000, and this includes $123,782,688 for the postal department and $53,000,000 for the sinking fund. Calling it with these two numbers included a round $700,000,000, and putting our population next year at 78,000,000, it will be seen that our government expenditures will be less than $9 per capita.

Deducting the $123,000,000 for the postal department, and the $53,000,000, for the sinking fund, the expenditures would be $6.72 per capita for the year, 56 cents a month and less than 2 cents a day.

Now let us look at Great Britain a moment. The British budget for the ensuing year shows an expenditure of $905,000,000, or $21.50 per capita, and a deficit of $220,000,000 must be provided for in spite of the enormous taxes now levied.

The American does not mind that 2 cents a day; in fact he does not know of it. In spite of the antis life in the United States will still be worth living.—Am. Economist.

Alger on the Philippines.

The New York Sun prints a suggestive interview with General Alger, in which the former secretary of war advocates the reduction of our army in the Philippines from 60,000 to 25,000 men. General Alger further counsels the cessation of active campaigning as, in his opinion, the capture of Aguinaldo and his subsequent oath of allegiance have so changed conditions that more can be accomplished by inviting the confidence of the Filipinos than by chasing them through the jungle. General Alger thinks that as soon as the news becomes known throughout the islands that the insurgent leader has surrendered, organized resistance will cease, and that thereafter we will need to keep only enough men in the Philippines to police the islands and man the garrisons. He adds that in these days of industrial prosperity we can use the extra 35,000 men thus discharged from military duties to better advantage on our farms and in our factories.

The Springfield Republican facetiously remarks that "it is amazing how highly they are estimating Aguinaldo nowadays. Alger makes him equal to 35,000 American magazine rifles carried by 35,000 healthy American troops." The Republican evidently has forgotten that Funston and four Americans captured Aguinaldo in the midst of his army and counselors.

General Alger does not overestimate the importance of the capture of the rebel chief, as Aguinaldo has been from the first the brains and and heart of the insurrection. With him in our hands there is no one left to think or to enthuse the insurgents. The spirit has gone out of the body, and the insurrection will surely disintegrate.

As luck will have it over 30,000 of our troops now in the Philippines must be mustered out on or before June 30, when their term of service will expire. With this great body of troops discharged from the service and many thousands more about to be returned from Cuba, what will become of that great standing army which threatened the country with militarism according to the rabid declamation of the Bryan campaigners last fall? Another of the democratic wraiths is laid.—Grand Rapids Herald.

A few days ago a young man in a neighboring town bought a pair of socks containing a note saying the writer was employed in a certain knitting works concern in Wisconsin and wanted a good husband. She gave her name and requested the buyer, if an unmarried man, to write with a view of matrimony. The young man who found this note considered it in all its phases and decided to write to the girl. He did. After a few days of anxious waiting he was rewarded with a curt letter stating that the girl was now the mother of two children and been married four years, and that the letter he had answered had been written ever so long ago. The young man hunted a solution. He found it. The merchant of whom he bought the socks doesn't advertise.—Ex.

Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } S. S.
County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Helen May Barker, a minor.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of said minor, Helen May Barker, by the Honorable John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate of the county of Crawford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1901, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Salling, Hanson & Co's store, in the village of Grayling, in said county and state, on Friday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of Frederic L. Barker, father of said minor) the following described real estate, to wit: The Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the South half of the Northwest quarter, the North half of the Southwest quarter of section one, and the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter and the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of section two, all in township twenty-seven North of Range Four West

The Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter and the South half of the Southeast quarter of section twenty-six, the South half of the Northwest quarter (excepting such portions thereof as were sold and conveyed prior to the death of said Frederic L. Barker), the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter, and the East half of the Southeast quarter of section thirty-five and the North half of the Southeast quarter of section thirty four, all in township twenty-eight North of Range four West.

Lots Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve of Block D; Lots One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six of Block I; Lot Five of Block C, and Lots Y and Z, all of the village of Frederic, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Also a piece or parcel of land bounded by and included within a line commencing on the west boundary line of the right of way of the Ward railway, so called, Sevenhundred and thirty-three feet north of the south line of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of section thirty-five, in Township twenty-eigth North of Range four West and running thence west eighty four feet parallel with said south boundary line and running thence north parallel with the west boundary line of said Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter to the north boundary line of said Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter and running thence east along said north boundary line to said west boundary line of Ward's railway, so called and thence south along said west boundary line of Ward's railway to the place of beginning. All being in Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated April 6th. 1901.

C. B. SEYMOUR, Guardian.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
Att'y for said Guardian. mar21-7w

Administrators Sale of Real Estate

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Ingham.

In the matter of the estate of Orlando M. Barnes, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as administrator of the estate of said Orlando M. Barnes, by the Hon. Jason E. Nichols, Judge of Probate, on the eight day of March, A. D. 1901, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front entrance to the Post Office in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1901, at one o'clock, Central standard time, in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Orlando M. Barnes in and to the following described lands and premises, situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to wit:

Lots three and four (3 and 4) of block twenty (20) of the village of Grayling, in said Crawford County.

Dated, April 5th, 1901.

EDWARD M. BARNES,
Administrator of the estate of Orlando M. Barnes, deceased.
ap11-7w

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

Lv. GRAYLING.		AR. AT MACLINAW
Mackinaw Express,	4.35 P M.	7.45 P M
Marquette Exp	4.00 A. M.	7.00 A M
Way Freight,	9.30 A. M.	6.05 P M
Accommodation Dp.	12.00 M.	3.30 P M

GOING SOUTH.

	AR. AT BAY CITY
Detroit Express, 2.10 P. M.	5.15 P M
N.-Y. Express 1.40 A. M.	5.10 A M
Accommodation, 6.10 A.M.	9.50 A M

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation, 6.30 A. M. Ret'g, 1.45 P M

O. W. RUGGLES,
A. W. CANFIELD, GEN. PASS. AGENT,
Local Agent.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Geo. L. Alexander went to Detroit Monday, on legal business.

Jens Michelson has returned from Denmark looking fat and healthy.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Four packages of paintings with an aggregate value of $20,000 have arrived at Buffalo for the exposition.

Remember the social next week Friday evening. A happy time is anticipated.

Everybody will go to the social next week, for the benefit of the Lutheran church.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Judge of Probate, John C. Hanson, became a resident of Grayling 18 years ago last Monday.

Dr. Insley reports the roads in the worst condition he ever saw them, the first of the week; dry and dusty.

FOR SALE—A good horse, about 5 years old. Enquire of H. Schreiber, Sigshee, Mich.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

FOR RENT—A five room cottage, with wood house and stable. Enquire of J. C. Hanson.

The bushels of Trayling Arbutus that is being gathered here, adds immensely to the outgoing mail.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

E. N. Salling came over from Manistee, Saturday, to help investigate the prospect for salt,

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

J. Charron, of Maple Forest has some of the new grain, Speltz, for sale for seed.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Everybody went fishing yesterday. Several parties came in the first of the week, and went down the river to be ready.

Try the new remedy for costiveness. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25c. For sale by L. Fournier.

James K. Bates, of Maple Forest, is appointed one of the Superintendents of the Poor, in place of W. Batterson, who was elected Supervisor.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

For Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Dr. Jas. A. Leighton has returned from California, feeling well but considerably fatigued from his six days journey. He brought home specimens of fruit that beats the world.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

We are glad to notice that H. C. McKinley of the Gaylord "Herald," has recovered from his illness, for which he has been at the University hospital.

Dr. W. B. Flynn will be at the office of Dr. Insley from May 10 to 13 and will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends, and do anything needed in the Dental line. Remember the date, May 10 to 13.

The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Wiard, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.

A plan is being envolved to keep great lake navigation open the year round. The scheme is to keep a channel open by means of specially constructed ice-crushers.

The Maltby Lumber company has brought a $10,000 damage suit against the township of Norwich, Missaukee county. The suit has arisen over the quarantining of the company's camps during the smallpox scare in that township.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Boys, if your father takes the AVALANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

The complete canvass of the state on the April election shows that Justice Montgomery received plurality over Judge Adsit 93,523.

Chas. Wilcox was called to Sanilac county, Monday night, by the serious illness of his little boy, who is there with his mother on a visit.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drill is considered the best in the market and is for sale at the Avalanche office, with all the modern attachements.

Everybody was pleased to see Mrs. J. C. Hanson able to walk down to the meeting of the W. R. C., last Saturday, and down street, shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McKay, of West Branch, were in town, Saturday, to attend the Winnie-Woodfield wedding. Mrs. McKay is the elder sister of the bride.

To Cure A Cold In One Day

take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

You are invited to attend G. H. Chapman's sale of Tailor Suits, Silk Waists, Shirt Waists and Muslin Underwear, at Salling, Hanson & Co's, Thursday, Friday and Saturday May 9th, 10th and 11th.

All the new effects in Ladies' suits, Waists, Muslin Underwear, Baby Cloaks, Children's Wash Dresses, and Spring Wraps, at Salling, Hanson & Co's, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 9th, 10th and 11th.

We are informed that a battalion of the salvation army, that has worked such a wonderful revolution in the village of Gaylord, will soon begin evangelistic work here. Over 200 conversions are reported in our sister village.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church, will give a Social and Supper at the W. R. C. hall, next week Friday evening, May 10th. A cordial invitation is extended. Supper, 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 10c.

Niles is being flooded with bogus $5 gold pieces. They are turning up daily and business men are becoming alarmed, and fear to accept gold of any denomination. No clue can be found. The coin is a first-class imitation.

Mrs. J. Evan Mackay gave Mrs. Palmer a magnificent plant of Scotch Heather, which her husband sent by express from New York City. Scotchmen will go wild at sight of it, and prize it more highly than anything that grows.

It was a pleasant sight last Saturday, to see a score or more of lads and lassies, mostly lassies, under the chaperonage of their teacher, Miss Tracy, all on their wheels, and armed with baskets, as they started for the woods, after Arbutus.

The ladies of the G. A. R. extended their meeting last Friday evening till past midnight, with a banquet and social visit in honor of Mrs. W. H. Mawhorter, one of their charter members, who had been visiting here for a week, and took the night train for her home in Toledo.

A letter from Orrie Blair says, he has business at Homer organized, and running in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Blair has established a reputation here that will follow him to his advantage, and we predict for him a successful business career. His brother-in-law. Guy Butler, is assisting him in the store.

Dave Buleson, of Markey township, has rented his farm, in order to give his whole attention to a job of clearing 150 acres of land for Messrs. Salling, & Hanson, of Houghton Lake The contract price is $3,000. Dave will start on the job at once.—Res. News.

A Lansing dispatch says Col. C. V. R. Pond, assistant adjutannt-general of the G. A. R., has returned from Cleveland, where he secured quarters at the Weddle House for the Michigan department officers for the national encampment to take place in September. Advantageous rates were secured.

Hon. E. R. Bolton, Representative for this district, is winning golden opinions from his constituency as well as from the people of the state. His position upon public questions has been carefully considered and positively sustained, and there are few first-termers, who have ever gained more consideration, then he has with his fellow members. We are fortunate in his selection.

Among the exhibits in the Michigan building at the exhibition it is proposed to include the desk used by Patrick Henry in the Virginia House of Burgesses at the time he made his famous speeches in that body. This desk by some means was sent from Virginia to Indiana, then taken to Detroit, and sent to Lansing about the time the capitol was located there. It was recently unearthed from a lot of old things stored in the Statehouse.

IT IS SALT!

At the depth of 2540 feet last Saturday the drill in search of oil struck a vein of brine, which raised over a hundred feet in the well and is very strong. A number of people secured some, and salt manufacturing was common during the afternoon. There was considerable exitement, and all sorts of rumors were at once put afloat, but nothing definite can be known until a thorough test is made.

Since salt was struck the brine has steadily come up in the well, until it is now over 1200 feet deep, and bothers the drill, but they are yet going down.

Fought for his Life.

"My father and sister both died of consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung trouble. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00, at Fournier's Drug Store Trial bottles free.

The W. H. M. S. of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, next Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Hon. R. O. Crump, Representative in Congress from this district, died at his home in West Bay City yesterday morning. He has been suffering considerably for the past year or more, but was not considered in a dangerous condition until recently. His loss will be materially felt by the Michigan delegation, and is especially severe for this district.

It saved his Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frighful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles it is the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

A score or more of the lady friends of Mrs. A. J. Rose surprised her most happily last Saturday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ida Evans, and assisted in the celebration of her 69th birthday. A most enjoyable day was past and the friends several elegant mementoes for remembrance of the occasion.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctors treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this village, Saturday evening, April 27th, Miss Marian K. Woodfield, and Luther N. Winnie, of Moran, Mich. Rev. A. P. W. Bekker officiating. More than half a hundred of the friends of the bride were present to witness the ceremony, and if the happy pair experience half the joy wished them in their lifes journey, they may well be satisfied. The groom is agent for the Duluth and South Shore railroad at Moran, Mich, in the Upper Peninsula, where they will be at home.

There is a decided kick against having our business streets overrunn with cattle, which help themselves to vegetables in front of the stores, steal the feed from every wagon that is driven into town, frighten the ladies and children, and make lots of sport for the score or more of worthless dogs, who only bark, without having grit or sense enough to drive them away. It is suggested that the board pass an ordinance compelling owners to drive their cattle out of the village in the morning, toward their grazing land, and thus abate the nuisance.

He is a Wonder.

All who see Mr. O. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Ia., as he is now, cheerful, erect, vigorous, without an ache could hardly believe he is the same man, who a short time ago had to sit in a chair, propped up by cushions, suffering intensely from an aching back, in agony if he tried to stoop—all caused by chronic kidney trouble, that no medicine helped till he used Electric Bitters, and was wholly cured by three bottles. Positively cures Backache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, all Kindey troubles. Only 50c, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The home of Holloway Buck, in Maple Forest, caught fire one day last week, and was entirely consumed with nearly all its contents. The loss is a thousand dollars or more, besides the loss of many things of intrinsic value, but endeared to them by long association, the accumulation of a life. Mr. Buck is one of the eldest settlers in the county, and this blow is especially hard, as his health is impaired by asthma. They will receive at least the sympathy of the entire community.

Billousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food, and then of bile. Chamberlains Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by L. Fournier.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and woman, to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address. Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

ublic Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all residents of Grayling township that you have until May 11th to clean up your premises, remove all sources of filth and disease, and thoroughly desinfect all privy vaults and cess pools. It is hoped that this order will be heeded witout further delay, as it is very essential to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases.

By order of Board of Health.

P. OLSON,
Township Clerk.

Dated Grayling, April 20th, 1901.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptome. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appeas, are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful and gained its wide reputation and expensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial, it wont cost you a cent. For sale by L. Fournier.

Unpaid Taxes Important.

On May 7 the several county treasurers will begin the sale of lands upon which the taxes for 1897 and prior years remain unpaid.

Every property owner should examine the published lists of the counties in which his lands are located, for all the years advertised, and apply to this department or to the county treasurer to pay the delinquency if they are found to be listed for sale.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy," says druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Con. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale an my show case, said to me: "I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore." and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into the store so overcome with colic pains, that he at once sank to the floor. I gave him at once a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose, and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by L. Fournier.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Auditor General's Department.
LANSING, April 1, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain land situated in the county of Crawford, bid off to the state for taxes of 1897 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said treasurer, at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

PERRY F. POWERS,
ap11-4w Auditor General.

Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Palm is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This liniment is for sale by L. Fournier.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit April 30, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers $4,75@5,25; handy butcher's cattle, $4,20@4,60; common, $3,00@4,00; canners cows, $1,50@3,00; stockers and feeders active at $3,50@4,30.

Milch cows, steady at $25,00@50,00; calves, active at $4.00@5,50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs $4.90@5,25; mixed $3.75@4,75; culls $2.50@3.00;

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums $5,75@5,80; Yorkers $5,75@5,80; pigs $5,00@5,75; rough $4,75@5,25; stags, ⅓ off; cripples, $1,00 per cwt. off

WANTED Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation: $936 salary per year, payable weekly: $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bonafide definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. *Standard House*, 339 Dearborn Street, Chicago. jan19m

NOTICE.

The Board of Health requests that all citizens who are not fully protected by recent vacination, shall be revaccinated at once, to prevent the possible spread of small pox in our midst. The one case, now in quarantine, may have exposed a number of people, and vacination is conceded to be the only protection. Free vacination will be furnished to those who feel unable to meet the expense.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, Boschee's German syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to distroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. THE A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-12t

Settlement Notice.

As I am going out of business, all accounts must be settled promptly. A word to the wise is sufficent, for delays are dangerous, and sometimes expensive.

R. MEYERS.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago. ap11 6mo

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermantation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied that there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Black Smithing
—AND—
Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most endurable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-1y DAVID FLAGG.

YOU CAN PATENT anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. for free examination and advice.
BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty's fee before patent.
Write to C. A. SNOW & CO.
Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Going out of Business!

Tremendous was the rush for Bargains offered in our *Going Out* of Business Sale.

Every quality and grade is a warrant of excellence. Every piece is an object lesson in the economy of buying. Such completness in every department of the best and newest goods is timely and tempting proof that we are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to the most critical and experienced buyers, and the Fair price waves over all in pride and confidence in variety, richness, completness and cheapness of our beautiful stock.

If you cannot attend this sale yourself, send your neighbor or your child to buy for you, as all goods are sold as advertised, and your money refunded if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

Big Assortment of Shirt Waists. Latest Styles.

Space is too limited to quote prices, but you will be the gainer if you call on us before buying anything in wearing apparel.

We have the best selection of Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc.

Beware of Fake Sales! This is a truly Going out of Business Sale!

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. **Grayling Mich.**

FISHING TACKLE!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of Fishing Tackle ever brought to Grayling. Fishing Rods from 10c up.

We handle the best make of Trout Flies, Leaders, Reels, etc., etc. Everything new and up to date,

Give us a call, and we will save you money.

Fournier's Drug Store.

GIVEN AWAY.

A Beautiful Premium.

A beautiful premium will be given away this month with every dozen cabinet photographs! Call and see them! Get my prizes on all grades of enlarging; they are the lowest, quality considered. Headquarters for Photo Buttons and Photo Jewelry. I carry in stock a complete line of Picture Frames and Art Goods.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,
Grayling, Michigan.

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

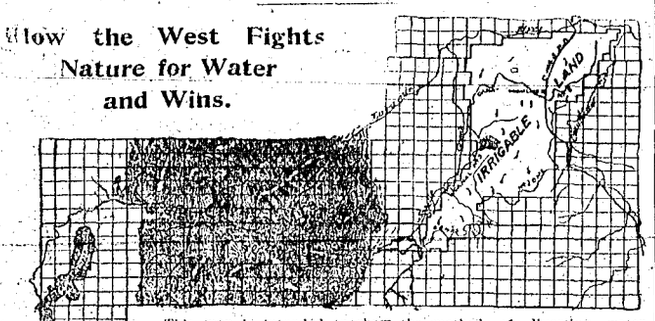
IF YOU WANT
A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR A—
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

SYSTEMS OF IRRIGATION.

How the West Fights Nature for Water and Wins.



This map is intended to show the method of diverting water from the streams and distributing it over the lands in Wyoming. The area irrigated is between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, and is a table-land. In order to reach the land the water is diverted from the Laramie River by a tunnel through the mountain at an elevation of between 6,000 and 6,500 feet. From the tunnel it is carried down a natural ravine until diverted by the canals. A portion of the water used is stored in reservoirs.

From the little irrigating ditch of the early settler in the arid regions of the West the irrigating problem has grown to such tremendous proportions, with such conflicting interests, that serious efforts may be made to place the control of the entire problem in the hands of the Federal Government. As long as all the irrigation questions which arose in any one State could be met by legislation of that State, the interests of all persons in that State could be protected. But farming by irrigation has come to be so general in the West that the capacity of the rivers and streams is taxed to the utmost. In those cases where rivers flow through several States serious contentions have arisen between the people of these States as to the use of the water. The State having within its borders the headwaters of streams that may furnish water for irrigation has a "cinch." By the time the rivers have reached the further boundaries of the State they may not contain enough water to do the work of irrigation in the next State. So the cry arises for Federal management and control. This subject is bound to come before Congress within a comparatively short time, and thus challenge the attention of the whole country.

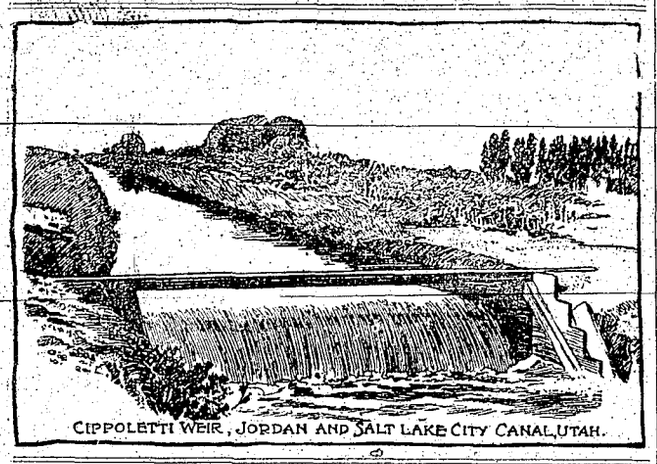
The farmer in those parts of the country blessed with rainfall is inclined to look with pity upon the Western farmer who has to irrigate, and he may consider irrigation as merely an expedient to take the place of rainfall. But it is doubtful if many of these Western farmers would exchange places with farmers in humid districts. Rainfall is uncertain. Sometimes it is too plentiful, at other times there is long drought. Plowing may be hindered by water-soaked fields. The irrigator, on the other hand, can have water when he wants it, and in just the quantity that he wants. This is, of course, under normal conditions. Fortune and law favor the old settlers who built their little ditch first in the years gone by. They have a prior claim on the water, and if it is necessary to shut off any person from the use of the water, owing to drought or to overdraughts on the stream at these headwaters, these old settlers are the last to be deprived of their ancient supply.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the subject of "Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States." In it J. C. Ulrich tells the amazing story of the development of irrigation from the settler's ditch to the gigantic corporation canal a hundred miles long.

Ways of Applying the Water.

The two most common and generally used methods of applying the water to the land to be irrigated are the "flooding" and "furrow" systems.

Under the flooding system small parallel ditches are constructed every hundred feet or so, according to the slope of the ground. Such ditches are usually simply furrows made with a heavy plow, and, being cut at convenient



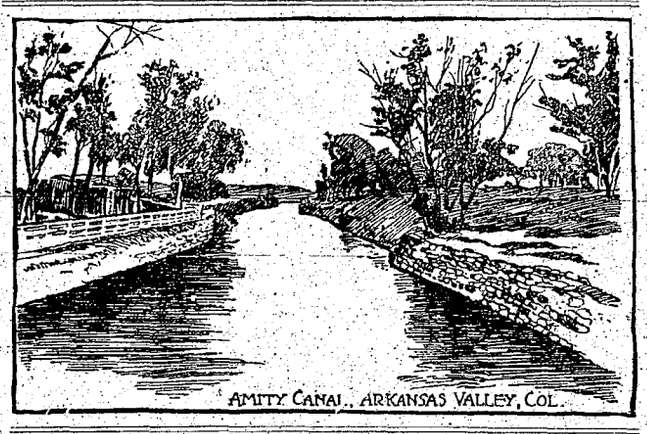
CIPPOLETTI WEIR, JORDAN AND SALT LAKE CITY CANAL, UTAH.

points, allow the water to run out and spread over the adjacent land. The water thus released at once begins to follow the lines of quickest descent, and in so doing spreads out over the ground as it proceeds, dividing into numerous branches or rills as it increases its distance from the opening in the ditch. To facilitate its spreading and to insure its thorough application to every portion of the surface the irrigator follows its course, and by means of a long-handled shovel guides it to every position of the field. This guiding is done by moving a few shovelfuls of earth here and there, and thus separating the various small rills and starting the branches in different directions. In this way the irrigator follows the water through the field and prevents its collecting in the depressions, leading it out upon such points as would without his assistance be missed by the water.

Under this system an experienced irrigator can cover from ten to twenty acres a day, the area depending upon the character of the land surface and the volume of water at his disposal. For such crops as grain, alfalfa, clover and the various grasses—for everything, in fact, which is sown broadcast and is distributed uniformly over the surface—the flooding system is employed, and furnishes the best, in some cases the only, practicable method of applying the water.

Under the furrow method parallel furrows are plowed, leading from the ditch through the field between the rows of the crop to be irrigated. A small opening is made in the ditch to let the water into each furrow. A dam of canvas or earth is placed in the ditch just below the lowest furrow into which water is being run at the time, thus holding the water nearly level in that part of the ditch from which it is being drawn. Where the slope of the ground is excessive these furrows must be run diagonally or irregularly in order to reduce their grade and thus prevent erosion of the soil.

In the case of fruit trees it usually is desirable during hot weather to prevent the water from coming into actual contact with the trees, because of the danger of scalding. Flooding the surface also results, in some soils, in baking and compacting the earth about the trunks and roots of the trees. To avoid these consequences one or two furrows are plowed along each side of a row of trees, at a distance of two or three feet therefrom, and the water is turned from the ditch into these furrows and permitted to traverse



AMITY CANAL, ARKANSAS VALLEY, COL.

them slowly from end to end, thoroughly soaking the ground as it progresses, and reaching in to the roots without coming in contact with the stems above the surface. The necessary moisture is thus imparted without the wetting and subsequent baking of the surface which might result from flooding. When the trees are sufficiently irrigated the water is turned out of these furrows and into others, the process being thus continued until the whole area has been served. The furrows are then filled in with a plow, the whole surface worked over with a cultivator and no trace left of either the furrows or the application of water. This method is also applicable to the irrigation of corn, and, in fact, of any crop whatever which is planted regularly in rows, a single furrow between each two rows being generally used for such crops. When applicable, it is the favorite method, both for its convenience and the economy of water thereby effected. But where the ground is irregular this plan is often inconvenient, because the furrows parallelling the rows of crop would, upon such surfaces, be up and down hill, and would therefore not carry water. To make this method applicable in such cases it would be necessary that the rows follow approximately the contour of the ground in order that the parallel furrows might carry water throughout their entire length.

With a few exceptions in the irrigated country there is no rainfall in the uplands where the rivers have their sources. The precipitation ordinarily occurs in the form of snow, and even this is not abundant except in the mountains. It is the melting of the snow with the advent of warm weather which causes the periodical rise of the waters. April, May and June are the high water months. With the exception of the grasses, and perhaps alfalfa, few crops require irrigation earlier than May 1, nor do they often require it later than September 15. June and July are the months of maximum use of irrigating water, and the use in August usually is much greater than the use in May. Grain requires less water than alfalfa, potatoes need less than grain, and fruit trees less than any of them. For the ordinary farm products of the temperate regions two or three irrigations usually are required for the production of a satisfactory crop. The amount for each irrigation varies from five to nine inches over the land.

When several persons are interested in the same ditch, the necessity for some system of control arises. In the case of unincorporated community canals this control is secured by the selection of a water master, who is usually one of the owners, to have charge of the operation and maintenance of the system and the distribution of its water to those entitled to its use. It is on the large corporation canals, however, that the necessity for a careful system of operation and management is most apparent. Many of these canals are more than fifty miles long, and number their water users by hundreds. The representative with whom the farmer and irrigator comes into most frequent and intimate contact is the ditch rider, who usually is appointed by the manager or president. He is provided with a list of the persons having water rights from the canal, showing the amount to which each is entitled under his contract; or, in case of community stock companies, with a list of the stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each. Such a list furnishes the necessary data to enable him to distribute the water according to the quantity or proportion called for by these respective interests.

As the amount to which each user is entitled is limited, regulating structures are placed at the points of diversion to regulate the flow into the laterals. These consist of wooden box-like structures in which sliding gates are placed, by which the size of aperature from the main canal is regulated and the flow of water therefrom controlled. Where considerable accuracy of results is attempted, there also is placed in the lateral ditch below the regulating gates a weir, whose flow for all depths is computed and tabulated, and to determine the depth at any time a graduated scale is so placed with reference to the weir that the depth can be read off conveniently and accurately. When it is desired to deliver into a lateral so arranged a given volume of water, it is merely necessary for the ditch rider to consult his weir tables and find the depth over their weir necessary to discharge the required amount. He then increases or lessens the opening from the main canal by moving the sliding gate in the regulating structure until the required depth over the weir is realized. This is the most important duty of the ditch rider, and for its proper execution he is expected to make a trip daily over the entire canal, or his division of it, and to examine and regulate the gate of every consumer.

Water Master of a Stream.

Rights to divert waters from a stream are determined by priority of claim. It is a case of first come, first served always thereafter. No matter where the earliest settler tapped the stream, his is the claim which takes precedence over all others. The enforcement of these rights of priority and the distribution of water under them is accomplished by water commissioners or water masters. In some States, as Colorado and Wyoming, these commissioners are appointed by the Government and are under the general direction of the State Engineer. In others, as Idaho and Montana, they are appointed by the judge of the court rendering the decree, and are responsible for the proper performance of their duty to no other authority.

That this supervision of the distribution of the water may be effective in detail, it becomes necessary to police and patrol the streams from which it is diverted. To this end it is the duty of the water commissioners or water masters to examine and regulate the head gates of all ditches or other conduits by which water is diverted from the stream or streams under his charge, to determine that each claimant receives the volume of water to which he is entitled under his decreed priority of right.

In the time of scarcity of water the water master has in the discharge of his duties not only the right to close the head gates of those not entitled to water at the time, but the authority to lock them down. When this authority is exercised he usually posts a written notice upon the gates so closed, which gives notice that the same are under the control of the water commissionar and must not, under the penalty of the law, be opened or interfered with except by his authority.

Reservoirs.

Reservoirs for storing the surplus during the early part of the season for use in the later months are constructed, lofty and expensive dams have been built across the canyons of mountain

SPILL MEASURING WEIR.

streams. The greater number of storage sites which have been utilized, and those which give the largest return for a given expenditure of money, are the lakes often found near the heads of streams and the natural basins or depressions frequently found in the valleys which border them. In some localities these basins are quite numerous and extend for a long distance from the stream out into the plains which border them. Others are broad openings or valleys in the mountains which were doubtless formerly lakes, but which have been filled by sedimentation. The basins found on the plains are more desirable, both because they are nearer the place where water is to be used and are freer from floods, and because it usually requires a smaller outlay to improve them. To do this requires the construction of a canal to fill them, and of outlet works for drawing off the water and transporting it to the land to be irrigated.

In the plains reservoirs the water usually is conducted directly to the lands, but in those of the mountains it has first to be turned back into the river and carried with the natural flow of the stream to the headgates of the ditches or canals through which it is to be diverted and used. This is necessary because of their distance from and their great elevation above the lands on which it is to be used.

SPRING MAKES HIM HOMESICK.

Texan Afflicted with the Ailment Like the Cattle on the Range.

"You can talk about Christmas and Thanksgiving and the other holidays being the high-tide times for homesickness, but they aren't a circumstance to the first spring days."

The old Texan looked out of the window of his Broadway office, and eyed the trees in Trinity churchyard wistfully while he talked with a Sun reporter.

"I can stand this blamed town all right, in winter," he went on, "and I can put in a summer at Bar Harbor, without much groaning; but every year, when the first spring days come, I get so homesick that I'm actually maudlin. Maybe a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, in the spring, but I know one old man whose fancy turns heavily to thoughts of Texas. Great Scott! What wouldn't I give to be down there to-day, with a good horse under me, and a herd of cattle ahead of me, and the prairie rolling off, in big waves, to the horizon line. I'm homesick, I tell you.

"It's this soft hinting weather that has crept into me. That's nature. Why, the very cattle on the range get restless on such days and break away. If the boys miss any of the herd in the early spring they don't fool around wondering where the brutes have gone. They know the place to find them is on the range where they were born.

"I've known steers to go across country, straight as a die, through all kinds of obstacles, back to their old range. Horses will do the same thing. I've had wild mustangs break away in the night and make tracks for the place where they were foaled. A man is only a higher order of brute, and he keeps a good many instincts, though he doesn't always recognize them.

"I'm homesick for Texas, but I'm homesick for something further back than that.

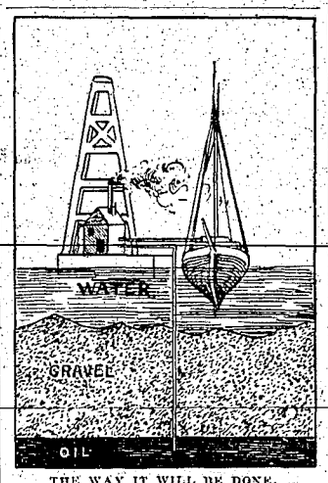
"I've been sitting here at my desk, and every little while, without any reason or warning, I would find a shallowy pebbly stream running across my ledger and shutting out the figures, while there by the inkstand a dirty little chap would lie on the bank, fishing with an old hickory rod. I don't believe I ever caught a fish in that creek, but I was a tremendous optimist. Homesick weather I call it."

And the Texan blew his nose angrily.

OIL WELLS IN GULF.

How a New Company Proposes to Get the Valuable Fluid.

Texas capitalists are now interested in a company which will drill for oil in the Gulf of Mexico. It has been discovered that a considerable oil field underlies the Gulf a few miles outside of Sabine pass. It is known as the "oil



THE WAY IT WILL BE DONE.

pool," and the surface of the water there is perpetually smooth from petroleum which floats up from the bottom. The proposition now is to sink pipes from the surface, which, after penetrating the bottom, will be sunk far enough to tap the oil supposed to exist in large quantities in subterranean caves far beneath the surface of the Gulf. The picture shows how the oil will be obtained.

A Map on Tiles.

A remarkable contrast to the map in precious stones which lately astonished Paris is the railway map on tiles, put up at York Station, in England, by the Northeastern Company. It is made of white tiles, the lines being marked in black and burnt sienna. It is about six feet square, and each tile is eight inches square. The company intends to have similar maps at all important stations on its own system.

Grant and Parepa Rosa.

General Grant and his daughter Nellie once went to the opera to hear Parepa Rosa. When the prima donna began to sing Nellie thought that her father was not giving the attention which the quality of the music deserved, and she said, "Papa, Parepa is singing." Whereupon the hero of Appomattox replied: "All right, Nellie, she's not disturbing us; let her sing."

Farmer Corntassel's Joke.

Farmer Corntassel—I'm goin' t' use that fool Frenchman on my potater patch.

Aunt Mandy—What?

Farmer Corntassel—Yep. Paris green.—Syracuse Herald.

PUPIN ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

They Have Netted Their Finder Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The very convincing fact that a commercial company has paid Prof. Pupin several hundred thousand dollars for his electrical inventions makes one look forward to practical changes of great importance in long-distance telephoning and ocean cabling, to both of which these inventions will be applied. Technical description is impossible here. By the insertion in the wire or cable of special vibration coils the current is energized, waste of current is prevented, and it is said that long-distance telephoning will be possible between places 3,000 miles apart. It is even conceivable that it may become possible to talk across, or under, the Atlantic, when, in some near future, a Pupinized (if we may coin the word) cable has been laid. In land telephoning im-

PROF. M. I. PUPIN.

mediate results of great importance are hoped for; even in the small ordinary circuits great economy is predicted, as the invention makes it possible to use smaller wires—and the cost of wire is a large item. The inventor, Prof. Michael Idorvsky Pupin, Ph. D., is an Austrian by birth, now about forty-two years of age. He ran away from school, came to America, worked in shops, then, pushed by his desire for knowledge, he entered Columbia University, where he is now an instructor. Later he studied at Cambridge (England), where he was the first American to take the John Tyndall Fellowship, and at Berlin, where he studied physical science under Helmholtz and took his Ph. D. degree. Returning to America, he engaged in special investigation of the vibrations of cords and electrical currents. The result was the practical invention named above. The incident is a striking refutation of the popular fallacy that all great inventions are found by accident.—Montreal Star.

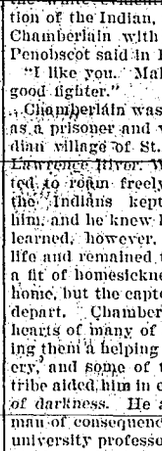
INDIAN GIRL'S ROMANCE.

Enters Harvard Because Her Ancestor Spared a White Man.

Wah-ta-waso, a full-blooded Penobscot Indian girl, will soon enter Harvard University. The girl's Indian name means Bright Eyes, and she is said to be pretty enough and intelligent enough to be worthy of the name. There is a romantic story connected with the girl's proposed entrance into Harvard. Montague Chamberlain, recorder of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, has taken the Indian girl under his protection because one of her ancestors spared the life of one of his forefathers. About the time of the French and Indian war some of the Penobscots, who had wandered from Maine to the St. Lawrence, joined the Indians under the French and made a raid into English territory, including an attack on Ticonderaga. With the English force was a trader from Boston named Chamberlain, who got into a hand-to-hand conflict with a powerful Penobscot Indian. In the struggle they clinched, but the redskin was the better wrestler and threw the white. Chamberlain managed to regain his feet and start on a run, but the Indian overtook him, and, having picked up a club, knocked Chamberlain down before he could use his knife. The strength and courage of the white evidently won the admiration of the Indian, for as he stood over Chamberlain with club in hand the Penobscot said in English:

"I like you. Make you my son. You good fighter."

Chamberlain was accordingly treated as a prisoner and was taken to the Indian village of St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence River. While he was permitted to roam freely about the village, the Indians kept a watchful eye on him, and he knew he was a captive. He learned, however, to like the Indian life and remained three years. Then in a fit of homesickness he decided to go home, but the captor refused to let him depart. Chamberlain had won the hearts of many of the squaws by lending them a helping hand in their drudgery, and some of the maidens of the tribe aided him in escaping under cover of darkness. He afterward became a man of consequence in Boston, and the university professor of to-day is one of his descendants.



WAH-TA-WASO.

The Penobscot Indians in time returned to Maine and settled on the island in the Penobscot River, which is still their home. Montague Chamberlain in the course of his investigations discovered that Wah-ta-waso was descended from the Indian who had taken his ancestor captive at Ticonderoga, and took it upon himself to give her an opportunity to gain an excellent education. She has had the advantage of common and high schools, and is now preparing to enter the Harvard annex next spring. Mr. Chamberlain has helped a number of the Penobscots to go to Carlisle, and he has built them a library on their island.

Municipal Scandal in England.

Manchester, England, has had a municipal scandal. An Alderman who had just been elected Mayor was shown to have shared in city contracts. He resigned at once and a new Mayor was selected.

The girl who puts out no bait to catch a husband is the one who would do more for one after she has one.

When a man pays his taxes, it makes him as mad as when he pays his dry goods bills.

ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK.

He Has Established a Reputation as Secretary of the Interior.

Though generally regarded as less important than most of the cabinet positions and ranking below six of them in the Presidential succession, that of Secretary of the Interior has a greater diversity of duties than any of the other portfolios. An outline of the scope of his department indicates but meagerly the duties and responsibilities that come to him in a day. The General Land Office, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Pensions, Office of Indian Affairs, Office of Education, Office of Commissioner of Railways, the Geological Survey and the Central office all pour a mass of knotty and difficult problems into the Secretary's office for solution. The education of children in Alaska; general supervision and application of the money appropriated for agricultural colleges in the different States, now aggregating $1,200,000 per annum; land-grant railroads; internal affairs of Indian Territory, Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, Alaska and Porto Rico; national parks and government reservations; eleemosynary institutions of the District of Columbia, including the hospital for the insane, now having under construction a million-dollar addition; Freedmen's Hospital, Howard Institute and a hospital for the deaf, dumb and blind; the care, repair and reconstruction work of the national Capitol—these and scores of others make up the burden carried by the Secretary of the Interior.

In this trying position, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, the present in-

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

cumbent, has acquitted himself creditably and enjoys the esteem of his chief and his subordinates as well. Mr. Hitchcock is a great-grandson of Ethan Allen, of Vermont. He was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19, 1835, lived a year at New Orleans, and then removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he attended private schools, completing his course of study in 1855 at the military academy in New Haven. Then he went to St. Louis and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1860 he went to China as the representative of a large commercial concern. In 1872 he retired from business and spent a couple of years in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1874 he was engaged as president of several manufacturing, mining and railway companies, until he was appointed in 1897 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia. When the title of this commission was changed to ambassador, Mr. Hitchcock was the first to be thus designated. In 1899 he was appointed Secretary of the Interior to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Cornelius Bliss.

KOKOMO GIRL'S ROMANCE.

Miss Bessie Cain, a Kokomo, Ind., girl, figures in a romance of more than ordinary interest. Some months ago the Cain family moved to Cripple Creek, Col., and among the mining camps and mountaineers Miss Cain became known as the "Mountain Maid." She is 17, comely, and talented. While roaming in the mountains she met, by chance, a young college student, Fred Callaway, who had been given a year for field work in engineering and geology, and had taken the Cripple Creek district for his studies. Callaway is a son of W. R. Callaway, a magnate of the Sioux City road and a nephew of S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central Railway, and formerly of Cleveland. The accidental meeting resulted in mutual admiration. Callaway's parents, who live in Minneapolis, went to Cripple Creek and found him dangerously injured by falling into a "prospecting hole," and Miss Cain acting as his nurse. The parents, not aware of the relations between patient and

MISS BESSIE CAIN. FRED CALLAWAY.

nurse, fell in love with the girl themselves, and insisted on her returning with them to their Minneapolis home as their own daughter. Young Callaway then explained that he had already asked the pretty "Mountain Maid" to become his wife. The delighted parents returned home with the future daughter-in-law, and the latter will live with them a year until the son completes his university course. A good railway position for the young man awaits the graduation and wedding. He is attending the Minnesota State University.

One of Many.

"He has gone in for politics, I hear."

"Well, he certainly is interested in the situation in Washington."

"How do you mean? What situation?"

"Any old situation that they care to give him there."—Philadelphia Press.

A bore is a man who has nothing to say and insists upon saying it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR MAY 5.

Jesus and Peter.

John 21: 15-22. Memory verses, 15-17.

Golden Text.—Lovest thou me?—John 21: 17.

Five times, it will be remembered, Jesus appeared on Easter Sunday, according to the usual reckoning. The sixth was in the upper room a week later, when Thomas was present. The seventh is the appearance to seven disciples by the Sea of Galilee, the time of which is not mentioned save that it followed the sixth. This seventh appearance is narrated in the fourteen verses preceding our lesson, and should of course be included in the study.

It may not be amiss to refer in passing to the many speculations concerning this twenty-first chapter of John. The gospel seems to close at 20: 30, 31, and then comes this chapter narrating a subsequent appearance of Jesus and his conversation with Peter, and closed by another concluding sentence, 21: 24. Some suggest that the writer of the first twenty chapters added the twenty-first (we must always remember that the chapter divisions are recent) as an appendix or postscript. Others hold that the twenty-first chapter, differing in some respects, so they allege, as to style, is by a different writer; so that if John the apostle wrote the gospel, perhaps some one of his disciples wrote the appendix, based upon the oral reminiscences of the apostle. There are many who believe that the entire gospel underwent considerable revision and rearrangement at the hands of some editor, the traces of which are said to be found in various chronological dislocations and editorial comments. On the other hand, the traces of an eye-witness all through the gospel, including particularly this twenty-first chapter, give all reason for confidence in the authenticity of the record, whatever may have been its exact mode of composition.

The story of Jesus' appearance on this occasion may be briefly summarized: The eleven and other followers of Jesus, commanded according to the synoptic account to await him in Galilee, had left Jerusalem within two weeks or so of the resurrection and returned to their native region, taking up again their old tasks. Seven of them started out one evening for a fishing expedition—Simon Peter, Thomas, Nathaniel, James and John, and two others. During the night, the favorable time for net-fishing, they caught nothing. At dawn a stranger appeared on the beach 100 yards away and hailed them. His question, according to our version, was, "Children, have ye aught to eat?" But the first word, meaning "boys" or "lads," was, according to Dr. Dods, the usual term of address in speaking to men at work; so that it was not here a word of endearment which would excite the suspicion of the fishermen. They answered, no, and were told to cast their net on the right side of the boat. When it was found to be heavily loaded with fish their eyes were opened. Peter, stripped almost to the skin for his work, caught up his tunic and jumped overboard in haste to get ashore before the boat could be got under way. The rest followed in the boat, dragging the net astern. On the shore they found a charcoal fire with a fish broiling over it, and Jesus stood by; yet the disciples were afraid, and half doubted their senses, as was but natural. Then the Lord invited them to breakfast and distributed bread and fish; and, as at Emmaus, they were thus convinced of his real presence.

Explanatory.

"Lovest thou me more than these." Two interpretations are possible. The more obvious is, "Lovest thou me more than these other disciples love me?" Here the reference is to Peter's previous professions of undying loyalty, which he had so recently belied by his three denials. Or, as some suggest, the question may mean, "Lovest thou me more than thou lovest these familiar scenes and occupations of earlier years—the boat, the lake, the fisherman's trade?" Here there would be a preparation for a new call to be a "fisher of men," leaving all for Christ. The chief argument in favor of the latter interpretation is that Jesus would be hardly likely, it seems, to ask Peter a question involving a comparison of himself with his fellows, which was the very thing Jesus had tried and was still trying to eradicate from the circle of his followers. It is possible the words have some reference to what passed between Jesus and Peter at the appearance on the resurrection day between early morning and afternoon, which is just mentioned by Luke and Paul.

Peter's answer, "Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee," contains a different Greek word from that used in Jesus' question. In his first two questions Jesus uses the verb agapao, which means "love based on esteem or judgment," the love of friendship, while Peter answers with philo, which means the warmer love of family relationship, intimate attachment, personal affection; and in the third question Jesus himself uses this latter verb and Peter answers with the same. Many ingenious attempts have been made to work out a subtle psychological development on the basis of the supposed difference between these two words, which does indeed exist in the dictionaries. We do not discuss them here because the better opinion seems to be that the alternation of the words is merely for variety on the part of the writer and not to suggest any such distinctions as have been imagined. We must remember that the conversation was in all probability not in Greek, but in Aramaic, where two words for "love," if used at all, would not differ in exactly the same way as in Greek. The variation here is probably no more significant than that between "lambs" and "sheep," "feed" and "tend." If emphasis had been intended to be laid on the distinction between agapao and philo verse 17 is inconsistent—"because he saith unto him the third time, Lovest thou me" (philo is here used by Jesus for the first, not the third time; the threefold repetition is in the idea, not the word).

The three questions brought home to Peter the persistence and searching nature of the question, and would of course remind him of the three denials. The command thrice laid upon him to care for the flock of Christ, feeding and shepherding both old and young, is to be the test of the genuineness of his love. Henceforth he was expected not merely to be true to his Lord and resist temptations to deny him, but far more than this, to do his work, to care for his sheep, to represent him in the world. A like commission rests upon Christian pastors and parents and teachers to-day, the proof of whose love is to be the faithfulness they show in caring for young and tempted Christians. Here, by the way, is an emphatic refutation of the one-sided view of those who say that the Christian minister's and worker's sole duty is to win new souls for the kingdom to get new lambs into the fold. If they neglect those that are already within they err grievously and show defective love.

Next Lesson, "The Great Commission."—Matt. 28: 16-20.

CONGER IS HOME AGAIN.

Minister to China Back from Scene of Recent Troubles.

Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, with his family, has returned from China. The Minister in an interview at San Francisco defended the missionaries from the charges of looting. He also said the stories of brutality on the part of the soldiers of the powers were greatly exaggerated. There had been individual cases of excesses, but they were to be expected in times of war, he explained. The returned Minister also expressed the opinion that China was able to pay an indemnity of $300,000,000, though it would have to practice economy.

E. H. CONGER.

Minister Conger's attention was called to the fact that there had been a good deal of gossip to the effect that he would become a candidate for the nomination as Governor of Iowa, and he was asked if he would make the race. He said he could not discuss the matter at present, but left the impression that he would not refuse the nomination if tendered him.

Dr. Ament, the missionary, who achieved considerable notoriety on account of the charges of looting, and who was sharply criticized by Mark Twain, also was an arrival by the same steamship.

"The Christian missionaries in China have been grossly misrepresented," said Minister Conger. "Few things have been done by them for which any apology need be made—certainly no more than for the acts of other foreign civilians or soldiers in China. I don't say they did nothing that might not have been better done differently, but the stories of their looting and collecting indemnities by force are absolutely false, for they did nothing of the kind. The animosity of the Chinese was directed not against the representatives of foreign religions, but against everything foreign. Railroads, business enterprises of all kinds, everything that bore a foreign name or could be reached by the Boxers, supported, as they were by the government, was destroyed."

MOVES ON MANCHURIA.

Russian Expedition Takes Kulo by Storm After Hard Battle.

According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg official information has been received that renewed military activity is beginning in Manchuria. Chinese troops are strongly intrenched at three points around Mukden. They are armed with good Mauser rifles and have thirty Krupp guns.

To the eastward of Mukden, near Turchausen, there are 12,000 men under the chief Boxer general, Lutanse. To the northwest, near Kulo, there are 6,000 Chinese under the former governor of Mukden. To the eastward in Mongolia and near the In Shan mountain there are 9,000 more under the Chinese general, Sehu.

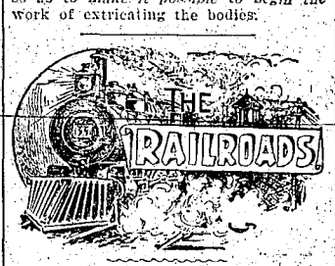
Admiral Alexieff has accordingly organized an expedition under Gen. Zerpinsky, consisting of two regiments and five sotnias of Cossacks, sixteen guns and a body of volunteers, to operate against the three points mentioned. The first movement was successfully carried out in the beginning of April. Kulo, which is 250 kilometers from Mukden, was stormed and the ex-governor of Mukden was taken prisoner. In this action the Russians had thirteen men killed and four officers and eighteen men wounded. The advance toward the Turchausen position was then begun.

MANY PERISH IN EXPLOSION.

Awful Catastrophe Occurs in a Factory in Germany.

A small fire at the electro-chemical works near Griesheim, Germany, ignited a quantity of picric acid used in making smokeless powder, causing an explosion which resulted in the death or injury of 200 people. The factory became immediately a mass of flames, and a northeast wind carried the sparks to neighboring villages, where several houses were set on fire. Eighteen cylinders, each containing five tons of smokeless powder, were in the room where the explosion occurred.

Troops were immediately ordered to Greisheim to prevent the fire spreading to the large benzine reservoirs near by. Fire brigades from every place in the neighborhood hurried to the scene, but owing to the dangerous nature of the disaster and the fear of a renewal of the explosions, the greatest difficulty was experienced in stopping the progress of the flames. Only after five hours of strenuous effort was the conflagration to some extent controlled and the danger passed so as to make it possible to begin the work of extricating the bodies.



Live stock shipments into Chicago from the West are light.

An order for ninety new locomotives has been given by the Southern Pacific road.

The Burlington has called in its corps of surveyors which has been locating a line between Guernsey, Neb., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

During the last week a Minneapolis flour company has shipped 34,000 barrels of flour to South Africa. Nearly this much more is said to have been contracted.

The steamship companies operating from the Chicago port are demanding *better representation in the rates and* routings of the Western roads entering the city.

Kansas City packers are vigorously protesting against the proposition of the railroads to impose less than car-load rates where carloads are made up of mixed articles.

The rush of travel on the Pacific coast, particularly to and from southern California, is of such proportions as to tax the equipment of the Pullman company in that district.

Megaphones are now used by officers of the *Philadelphia and Reading* road in Philadelphia to transmit train orders to yardmen and conductors.

An officer of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road says that company will be operating trains into Minneapolis, Minn., by Aug. 1. Work on the line is being pushed to completion.

Agents of all roads operating east of Chicago have agreed upon rates and arrangements for the sale of reduced tickets for Decoration day. In the territory east of Chicago and St. Louis and west of Pittsburg and Buffalo the rate will be one *and one-third fare for the round trip for* distances of not more than 150 miles.

This Boy Was Shrewd.

Tommy, aged 5, had a pony and a dog, and, while he liked them both, he liked the pony best. One day a visitor, to test his generosity, asked him if he would not give him the dog. "No," replied the little fellow, "but I'll give you the pony." This surprised his mother very much and she asked him why he didn't give the dog instead. "Don't say a word, mamma," whispered the little schemer, "when he goes to get the pony I'll sic the dog on him."

Got Used to It by This Time.

Aunt Martha—I see in the paper that the original Uncle Tom has just died at Passhogtamq, Me.

Uncle Ephraim—Well, now, if that chap suffers very much each time he dies, I tell you he hain't had no snap for the last thirty years!—Puck.

A Production from Asphalt.

After having experimented for several years, a Copenhagen chemist has succeeded in producing a material called "solium," which possesses qualities that will render it of the greatest importance to the caoutchouc industry. It is produced, *it seems, from asphalt,* and can be used for the manufacture of linoleum, rubbers, insulators, etc. It is also claimed that the material can be used as a paint, in all colors, and that it is absolutely waterproof.

Britain's Colonial Revenues.

The colonial revenues of Great Britain —that is, the United Kingdom—have almost quadrupled since 1850, while the population has only doubled.

Red-headed people are less likely to become bald than those who have hair of other tints.

He Lives Next to McKinley.

An irate gentleman, who found himself obliged to pay two dollars instead of one dollar for his new dog license, created a scene in the office of the Collector of Water Rents and Licenses.

When the man applied for his renewal he was unable to show either his 1900 certificate or tag. The clerk accordingly refused to issue the license for less than two dollars and the applicant, indignation blazing from his eyes, angrily asserted that poor men who came to the City Hall were robbed *systematically.*

"I have a dog," he shouted, "and I paid for the license. Now, just because the license was stolen off the dog's neck you ask me to pay two dollars for a new one. I live right next door to Mr. McKinley and he knows I had a license last year."

"Mr. who?" asked the clerk, with a startled look, as doubts of the man's sanity flitted through his mind.

"Mr. McKinley," shouted the man.

"Who is he?" said the clerk, in a conciliatory tone.

"The dog catcher, of course," said the man. "Who did you think he was?"

A Doctor This Time.

Portland, May 6th.—Dr. E. A. Rose, a practicing physician, formerly of Yates Center, Kans., was on what everyone supposed was his death bed. He had Diabetes, and six of his brother doctors were in attendance and consultation at his bedside. They had done everything that medical skill could suggest to save his life, but they were at last reluctantly forced to tell him that he must prepare for death.

His aunt had been summoned to his dying bedside. After the doctors had given her nephew up, she insisted that as a last resort, he be given a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

From the very first dose the tide turned in his favor. His life was saved, and he is hale and hearty to-day.

This case and its cure has amazed the physicians, and is the sensation of the hour. It is interesting to note that while many others are being cured by this great discovery in medicine, the physicians *themselves are among the* first to benefit, and that while the simpler and more prevalent forms, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bladder and Urinary Trouble and Female Weakness disappear before it, the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy, which have always been regarded as incurable, are yielding just as easily.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fast superceding all other treatments for Kidney Disease, and as nearly all human sickness and suffering has its origin in the Kidneys, the use of this wonderful medicine is becoming almost universal.

A Country of Centenarians.

Of all the countries in the world *Servia contains the most "old" people* who have genuine claim to the name centenarian. In this little country there are 575 persons more than 100 years of age. Ireland comes next in the list with 578, but her population is much greater. Spain has 401 out of a population of 17,000,000 and France counts 213 among her 38,000,000 inhabitants. England, Scotland and Wales can only muster 192 in the three countries. Germany can only show seventy-eight out of a population of 55,000,000, while Norway can lay claim to twenty-three in 2,500,000 and Sweden twenty in 5,000,000. Denmark has only two and Switzerland, although her people are naturally hardy, cannot claim even one.

Fewer Southern Tenant Farmers.

The old-time "plantations" in the South have about passed into history. The average size of farms has been greatly reduced and the number of farmers who own the farms they cultivate has wonderfully increased.

Disappointed in the Alps.

Fair Mountain Climber—These are the very same picture postal cards we saw down in the village. There really was no need of our coming up here.—Fliegende Blaetter.

BEST LEGS IN THE WORLD.

American-Made Artificial Extremities to Be Controlled by a Trust.

Americans have the best legs in the world—that is, when they are artificial *and are made in the United States.* They are most life-like and serviceable, and great quantities of them are shipped abroad.

The modern artificial leg is a work of art. Its rise dates from the Civil War. This started a boom in made-to-order supports, and the business has been kept up since then by the number of railroad and trolley accidents which have severed limbs. Another reason why the demand is so great now is the growing use of antiseptics in surgery, *whereby blood-poisoning is avoided.* Now a man may have his leg removed with little risk; formerly the chances for life were against him. Hence a large proportion of those who lose their real limbs depend upon the artificial ones.

Time was when all that was left for the man who lost a leg was a peg. That is the sort that Silas Wegg wore in the Dickens story. Now, however, few "peg-legs" are to be seen. The artificial limb is a work of art and can often deceive the best observer, especially if the wearer has been using it long and has become expert. Every improvement possible to think of has been added to them, with ever the idea of simplicity in view, till now the leg can be used almost as well as the natural one. Willow enters into the construction of them, and they cost for the best $100, while it costs $5 to $25 a year to keep them in good condition.

Old soldiers are allowed a certain fixed rate per year by the Government *for artificial legs.* Many of them take this money and get along with "pegs" or crutches. Few women wear artificial legs; seemingly few have need for them. The practice now is to fit them even to children, who thus grow more symmetrically than if they walked on crutches in the formative period of their lives.

The area of Baltimore is thirty-one and *one-half square miles.*

Carpet weaving in Persia is the work of women and girls, and the only part of the business undertaken by the men is to receive from the merchants the designs, colors and the money required for the work, to purchase the wools, etc., and to deliver the carpets, when made, to the merchants.

There are 10,928 saloons in the State of Ohio, and they pay a tax to the State amounting to $570,654.02. The total tax collected from these saloons last year was $1,901,891.83.

Mutual Consideration.

"My wife is very considerate," said the newly married man. "She is always buying me neckties and colored shirts."

"And I suppose you are considerate and generous in your turn."

"Yes, I wouldn't hurt her feelings for the world. I wear 'em."—Washington Star.

The parchment on the best banjos is made of wolf skin.

C. N. U. No. 18—1901

PEDDLE SUNLIGHT IF YOU CAN.

Though you deal in liquid blacking,
Dismal lining and such things,
When you have a sale to manage,
Do it as the robin sings.
Put some cheer up in your business—
Be a chipper sort of man,
And, with other lines of notions,
Peddle sunshine if you can.

There's an awful deal of meanness
In this busy world of ours;
But, mixed in with weeds the rankest,
Oftimes grow the finest flowers.
Wear a posy on your lapel—
It won't hurt the trade you plan,
And, along with other samples,
Peddle sunshine if you can.

The Hand of Fate

Anton Stradeski sat at the table with his chin resting upon his hand, lost in thought. He was wondering why he had not heard again from the society, for he well knew what his disobedience of their commands would cost him—probably his life. Presently, a little boy clambered down from his high chair and toddled round the corner of the table towards him.

"Will Unkie please tate off my naptin?"

Anton turned and mechanically untied the serviette from the child's neck; then, as the little one put up his face for the usual morning kiss, a rush of tenderness came over the man, and he lifted the boy onto his knees, pressing the curly head to his bosom.

"Poor little Bobby," he said, as he stroked his face; "you do love Unkie, do you?"

"Ess, I do," answered the child, as his big, blue eyes sought those of his friend.

"And what would you do if Unkie had to leave you—had to go on a long journey?"

"You're not going to go; I won't let you, or you must tate me, too."

"But suppose some bad men were to take me away and not let you come," said Anton, with something like a sob in his voice.

"Then I would till them," said the youngster, and he clenched his little fist.

"Dear little chap," murmured the man, "you have all your mother's spirit in you. Well, Bobby," he continued, "I must be off to work now; you run along down to Mrs. Beston, and be a good boy, and perhaps I'll bring you home some sweeties."

"All right," said the little fellow, as he got down and marched off.

"Dear little boy; it is for your sake I dread what is coming more than for my own. I have no wife nor child, and you have only me to look after you. It was your face that came before me when I was about to kill Marinsky, as they had ordered. Perhaps, I said, he has a boy like Bobby, and for your sake I spared him; and now it is to be my turn."

Rising from the table, he hurriedly looked at himself in the mirror over the mantelpiece, then turned and went out of the house. He walked through the Square and down Tottenham Court Road, in the direction of the warehouse where he worked. As he reached the corner of Oxford street a peddler stopped him, and drew his attention to the various small articles displayed for sale upon his tray. Anton shook his head and was about to pass the man, when the latter picked up one of the articles wrapped in tissue paper and handed it to him, saying as he did so, "Monsieur has not seen anything like this before, and will surely buy it."

Anton opened the paper and found inside a small medallion portrait of a man whose face he remembered well. Turning it over, he saw the fateful signal written in French upon a piece of paper gummed to the back: "When we meet, thou wilt remember to obey."

"Ah! it's come at last!" he ejaculated, turning to look for the peddler, who had, however, suddenly disappeared. He thought he caught a glimpse of the foreign, bearded face looking at him from the window of a cab that was going up Oxford street, but nowhere else was there any trace of the man who had handed him his death warrant.

His first impulse was to call a cab and hurry after the one containing the messenger, but he said to himself, "Where is the use? Suppose I caught him; it would avail nothing, and would not save me from the avenger."

Crossing the street, he went down Charing Cross Road, looking about him in all directions for the original of the portrait, for he knew the ways of the society and that their warnings were soon followed by fulfillment.

When his day's work was done and he hurried homewards, he kept his eyes moving from side to side, occasionally turning round to see if his tracker were near him, for he did not doubt that the man was already in London.

As he reached the corner of Oxford street again, he remembered that he had promised to bring Bobby home sweets. He accordingly went into a shop in Oxford street, and having made his purchases resumed his journey homewards. He was very much surprised at reaching the door of the house where he lodged without having been accosted by any one.

Bobby was overjoyed at seeing him and his burden, and the child kept his thoughts from brooding upon the message he had received in the morning by the laughter he made—as he exploded the crackers in the bon-bons, and by his making "Unkie" decipher the mottoes he found therein, as well as by dancing round the room with colored caps upon his head and Anton's stick in his hand "playing soldier."

After supper and more romping, Bobby was put to bed in a little room adjoining the one that served Anton as bed and sittingroom, and the latter was left alone to his gloomy reflections. He dared not go out, for his foe might be lurking for him around the first turning, but sat revolving in his mind some plan of escape from his pursuer. He even contemplated informing the police of the message, and the danger that threatened him.

He was no coward, but he knew well the daring of the men to whom the society entrusted the accomplishment of their revenge, and that they would stop at nothing to carry out their orders, for their own lives depended upon their doing so.

He had sat an hour or more, when he was roused by a knock at his door. He at once rushed to it, but was too late, for a man had entered, closing and locking the door behind him.

"I thought I would save the landlady the trouble of announcing me," he began, "so have introduced myself, as you see." Then, without waiting to give the other time to reply, he went on, "I suppose you know me?" at the same time pulling off his heavy beard and eyebrows, and disclosing the face represented in the portrait.

"Yes, I know you, Moritz," replied Anton, in French, the language in which the former had addressed him. "What want you with me?"

"The message I handed you this morning will surely tell a member of the society. You have been condemned for disobeying our orders."

Anton did not reply, but quickly pulled out a drawer of the table at which he sat.

"You need not look there," interposed Moritz. "The revolver was removed from there this morning by those in our employ, as well as all dangerous weapons of this character," showing him a knife which that morning had been secreted in another quarter of the room.

"It is useless for you to resist," he continued, "for two of our confreres are watching the windows from outside in the Square, and if you move or attempt to call for help I will slay you without further warning. Before you die, however, the society has instructed me to ask you a few questions."

"Go on," said Anton, doggedly, watching every movement of the other, and determined to fight when the decisive moment arrived. He knew there was no use in calling for help, for that would simply mean putting off the fulfillment of the vengeance, and it was almost certain from the revolver incident that the people in the house were in the society's pay, and would not come to his assistance, however much he needed them.

"The first question I have to ask you," went on Moritz, "is, why did you disobey the society's orders to kill Marinsky?"

"Because I did not think he deserved death, and——"

"Enough," interrupted the other; "you set up your own judgment against the verdict of the council—you know what punishment the rules accord for that?"

"Yes, I do; but I am bound no longer by your terrible rules."

"The second question," continued the other—but before he could get further the door behind Anton was softly opened and a childish figure in a white night-robe with a pop-gun in his hand stole into the room to Anton's side, inquiring who the stranger was.

"Whose child is that?" said Moritz, hurriedly.

"I do not know, replied Anton, "and Bobby himself does not know. I found him at the bedside of his dying mother, not far from here. She said his father was a German, who had been suddenly called back to the Fatherland on some secret business. She would not tell me his name. She was English, and had resolved to remain in her own country. Ill health had broken her down, and as she lay dying she made me promise to look after her poor orphan boy, for she feared his father might never return."

"What was her name?" said Moritz.

"Clara Roberts."

"Great Heavens! my wife!" exclaimed Moritz. "They let her die, and now they would have me kill you who befriended her and have watched over my little one. Hang them all; I will not do it. Stradeski, thou knowest I would have killed thee in obedience to their commands, but thy hand, man—how can I do it? Together we will balk these bloodhounds of their vengeance."

Then, rushing to the boy's side, he lifted him in his arms, and covered his face with kisses.

"Bobby does not remember me," he said, "for when I was in London before I grew my beard."

Then, putting the child down, he turned to Anton. "Now for some plan of escape from the men outside. You must draw near to the window, and attempt to struggle when I rush upon you. I will then pretend to stab you, and push you down upon the floor."

Anton, half suspecting treachery, did as he was directed, but warily, so that when Moritz rushed upon him he actually struggled, but finding that Moritz did not attempt to use the knife he suffered himself to be struck down. Bobby screamed and rushed to his side, but Anton's smiling face reassured him as he bade him not to make a noise.

Moritz then went to the window, made some signal to the men, and drew down the blind.

"You are saved," he said to Anton, as he saw the men depart. "I have been a hard man, Stradeski, but have done no murder yet, thank God; though if it had not been for Bobby here I should have been a murderer this night. I quit this infernal service now—forever."

"'Tis well," replied the other. "Life in this English land has driven all their madness out of me."

"We shall have to leave London at once," went on Moritz, "for unless I rejoin them at once they will grow suspicious and come back to look for me, when the game will be up. Is there a back entrance to this house?"

"No," replied Anton, "but we can climb the wall into a mews at the rear, and escape that way."

Late that night a boy and two men, carrying a hand-bag each, might have been seen hurrying into the Euston road to catch the first morning train for Liverpool, and be borne beyond the reach of pursuit.—Penny Pictorial Magazine.

A REBUKE.

"You don't expect to be famous?" said the pugilist.

"I had entertained ambitions in that direction," said the young author.

"But you don't do anything but write."

"It is my writing that I depend on."

"Nonsense! The idea of a man expecting to get famous by sitting down and wiggling his fingers over a piece of paper all day! It's absurd."

An Anti-Dueling League has just been founded in Paris.

STRAPS AS TRIMMING.

DESIGNERS ARE USING THEM ON EVERYTHING.

Originally Intended as an Adjunct of Tailor Severity, They Are Now Used in Most Frivolous Ways—Tacked On for Ornament.

New York correspondence:

TRAP finish, originally a severity of tailor gowns, is now an excuse for frivolity. Straps at first were laid over seams and along edges to re-enforce them, but now they are stuck on everywhere for mere ornament, and often to make an excuse for the vagrant and unnecessary button. Eton jackets and all sorts of bodices open at the front over under bodices or fronts have the edges fastened together by criss-cross of straps that extend back along the edges of the jacket and are held down by little buttons, and to these may be added for sleeve finish straps that are merely trimming, and straps employed in skirts rarely have any other value than an ornamental one.

Two of the gowns shown herewith were finished in this manner. The first was bright red cashmere stitched in red as indicated, the straps being white cloth secured with gilt buttons. More elaborate expression of the fancy will be found at the right in the next picture, where is sketched a gown of lavender nun's veiling. On the skirt the straps, which were white cloth held by cut steel buttons, crossed an inserted piece of black and white velvet. This appeared on the jacket in cuffs, collar and revers. This only hints of the ways in which strap finish is carried out in cloth. When velvet is used for the straps, as it often is, the straps come nearer to the band classification, and may be left with ends unfinished, or may have a handsome button or a showy ornament. A common form of velvet strapping appears in the middle gown of this group, where black velvet trimmed biscuit ladies' cloth, gilt ornaments coming at the ends of the bands. This jacket was cut polonaise and was of black taffeta.

Princess gowns with tight, short boleros of lace are very stylish. The bolero may be pointed at the back—that is, the pattern of the lace is followed and extends in a point or irregular scrolled or vine effect, to the waist line, or a little below. In front the bolero may fall in a pair of points also following the pattern. The princess outline is not interfered with, though its severity is thus lessened. A deep lace collar is not an unusual provision for boleros of simple cut, and again the lace is cut out and applied to white silk or satin, which then is shaped into collar or rever facing or both. Thus was finished the jacket at the left in this picture. The dress goods was pale gray albatross and the collar and revers showed white satin appliqued with cream hand crochet lace. This appeared, too, in cuffs that turned back from chiffon puffs.

Strictly men-tailor places are offering shirt waist dresses and sailor blouse dresses in wash goods to delighted buyers. But look out, for not once in a dozen times is the ready-made wash goods dress constructed of shrunken material, so after the first tub you will have to look up a poor relation half your size to bestow said garment upon. Nothing is more becoming than a shirt waist with skirt to match. The skirts are made with deep Spanish flounce set on, and strap finish is as popular as on tailor-made cloth. A great many shirt waists are made with wristband sleeves, instead of with cuffs. A shirt waist must set close and flat under the arms, must be narrow and perfectly flat at the back, and full without being bunchy in front. It must droop in front, and the skirt with which it is worn must be cut down at the belt in front. A woman with a good figure should wear a belt of the same material as the dress, but others had better indulge the relief of a contrasting belt.

What shall fashionable women have for their August summer novelty in headgear when already milliners tempt with flower-trimmed white tulle hats? The new "flat" is a filmy dream, a sort of glorified pie, with an upper crust of lace, just a flat wired disk, laid over a filling of pink roses, mostly banked to one side. There is no undercrust, just a velvet band on which the disk rests at one side, while the roses intervene on the other. Disks of lace straw are furnished all under the edge with accordeon pleated tulle, that is allowed to hang a bit loose. Such a disk rests on a wreath of roses, made much higher on one side than on the other. Roses to match tumble over the high side of the disk. Really if women are to have new millinery in midsummer that is to be seasonable and novel, some lively planning must be done, for there is so much that is summery about spring hats. Take the quartet pictured here. First comes a draped toque of black chiffon and gold straw caught with a gold buckle. Then a fancy black and red straw, tuted around the brim and trimmed at side with autumn leaves. Such hats as these two do not invade specially the August field, but the two that remain are summery enough and are numerous now. The lower one was fancy ecru straw trimmed with scarfing of red Louisine silk and with a liberal supply of green leaves. A knot of the silk showed on the hair. The other hat was white tulle trimmed freely with frosted green leaves and with black velvet.

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STYLISH DEVICES IN TRIMMING.

Fashion Notes.

Nothing can be too beruffled to be in good form for the coming summer.

Very finely polka-dotted on tiny shepherd checks, blue and white on black and white silks, made very plainly, always look refined for a summer utility or shopping gown.

Broad 12-inch sash ribbon in very soft finish is the smartest finishing touch for dainty toilettes.

The white glove for evening wear is less and less in favor. Colored gloves have completely replaced them.

Striped black and white and gray and white silks are having quite an extended vogue just at present for linings.

The new round hats in coarse straw, meant for simple occasions, have moderately low crowns, and comparatively narrow brims.

Scarfs and huge bows of tulle, black, white or cream, go to form one of the most becoming completions to the latter-day headgear of flowers.

Long gloves, and possibly silk mitts, are made necessary by the short sleeves.

Lace flounces are perceptibly prominent as garniture for summer skirts.

English Kings.

Edward is the favorite name of English kings. Reckoning the three before the Conqueror, there have been ten of them. Henrys come next with eight, and the Willams and Georges divide the honors with four each. There have been since the Conqueror three Richards, two James and two Charles. Only one King has been named John, and only one Stephen.

How the Artist Was Called.

When Henry S. Watson, the illustrator, landed at Naples, he did not know much about European travel. He had to make some sketches in the villages about Naples, and his experiences have filled him with wonder enough for a lifetime. His deft pencil helped him a bit. At one little village inn he tried to get it through the landlord's head that he was to be called early in the morning. He couldn't make himself understood. At last he drew a picture of himself lying in bed, the sun peeping through the window, the clock at the hour of 6 and the chambermaid knocking at the door. Then it was quite plain, and they woke him on the tick.—Philadelphia Post.

SAMPLES OF NEW HEADWEAR.

Patronize those who advertise.

PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA.

THEIR ENVIRONMENT HAS MADE THEM BROAD-MINDED.

Their Isolation Makes Them Hospitable—He Has Outgrown Repression—Aspirations Above Mere Money-Making Have Been Generated—Desire to Be World Factors

"Strong from the outdoor life they lead and from contention with the difficult conditions that have confronted them, the Australians as a people have become tall and straight like their gum trees, broad-shouldered, deep-chested and wiry. They are clear of eyes and skin, of remarkable soundness and whiteness in their teeth, of luxuriant, fine-textured hair. Bertillon says: 'When you see these characteristics generally marked you may know you are in the presence of a great people.'

"Magnificent distances stand before them wherever they travel within their own country, and the long travel develops endurance and calm power against adversities, as well as the gift to laugh at the smaller difficulties and embarrassments of every-day life. The £40,000,000 worth of products which the country exports annually to England comes chiefly from the vast interior, and there hundreds and hundreds of men dwell in stations separated by days of journeying.

"There, in lonely isolation among millions of gum trees, they tend flocks of sheep numbering upwards to 200,000 per flock. There among the far-stretching hills and mountains they round up ranges bearing 15,000 to 30,000 head of cattle. And the life that these men lead leaves its impress upon the nation.

"Men who dwell in the interior of Australia are ever in the presence of valleys, plains and gorges stretching in all directions, with mountains pushing upon mountains till, in the hazy distance, they are lost in the sky-line—no man's land, desolate, untenanted; theirs if they want it, only most of them already have more than they know what to do with. The immensity, the colossal expansion presided over by an almost awe-inspiring stillness, become either maddening or sublime, according to the temperament. Curiously enough, it is usually the sublimity that prevails.

"Another effect, and one which plays equally strong in shaping the qualities of the nation, has arisen from contact with the wilderness. The Australians that lived in great solitudes could not afford to be exclusive. They felt out for a hand. Their hospitality was eager. The bush was open house. Thus his environment forced away inherited exclusiveness and the Australian became a different man from the Briton—broader, franker and more unselfish. He has outgrown repression and the sense of superiority. He has had enough experience to give him a wholesome sense of humor. He has worked hard enough to appreciate relaxation. He has borne into the new land the liking of his home country for sport, but he has followed it on a broader scale. He has his horse races, as in England; but he has his kangaroo hunts, which make the hare hunting of England seem like schoolboy's play.

"Life to the Australian is as his continent. There have been times when both life and the continent were hard to hold, but the probation period is passed. Australia for Australians has become an unchanging impulse of all the people. The inhabitants have come to realize that the power to grow, to spread their influence beyond the country's borders—in other words, to assume nationality—is now theirs.

"Aspirations above mere money-making have been generated. Australians feel the desire to rub against the people of other countries, and to test the gifts and acquirements of their long struggle in the redemption of the continent. In other words, political ambition has arisen. The federation is the means chosen to realize that ambition.

"The people of Australia love the home government and presumably never will separate from it; but they have become sufficiently important to possess the autonomy and the practical participation in governing which belong to a state that is an integral part of any central government. Prior to the federation, their governers were appointed in Downing street. Their legislators had no personal voice in Parliament. They themselves had no equality or intercourse with the great political centers of the world. All these developing responsibilities were cut off from them—responsibilities which, above all other things, are needed to awaken into action the highest intellect and the strongest judgment of a people. The Australians aspired to become a factor in the decision of world problems."—G. Sheridan Dowell in Ainslee's.

Sir Walter Scott's Estate to Let.

Abbottsford, the famous and delightful pleasure house which Sir Walter Scott embarrassed himself to create, is to be let, with its 1,300 acres of shooting. This is a unique opportunity for some wealthy admirer of "the Wizard of the North." The present owner of the most interesting literary shrine in these islands, with the exception of Shakespeare's home at Stratford, is the Hon. and Mrs. Maxwell Scott, Lockhardt's granddaughter, and Scott's great-granddaughter, who has, among other things, written a beautiful illustrated account of Abbottsford and its treasures. It was with difficulty that, when Scott's financial troubles came, the place was preserved to the family, which has always found it rather a costly heritage.—London Chronicle.

Caseophoby.

Those who insist upon eating cheese should take the precaution to cook it thoroughly before eating. It is for this reason that some people who are unable to eat raw cheese find themselves able to eat toasted cheese without difficulty. Toasting the cheese does not, however, increase its digestibility, but rather the reverse. Its beneficial effect, if any, is from the destruction of the virulent microbes which are present, and which are capable of giving rise to symptoms even more distressing than those of ordinary indigestion. The best method of dealing with cheese is to give it to the pigs, as it is nothing more or less than decayed milk, fit only for a scanvenger diet.—Sanitary and Municipal Engineering

HIS COSTLY MEAL OF EGGS.

What He Ate Would Have Brought Him $600 an Hour Later.

"Six hundred dollars' worth of eggs would seem to be a rather heavy breakfast for one man to eat," observed a well-known scientist to a Washington Star reporter, "but I can certify that a man ate that amount of eggs, and that he told me after he had got away with them, that they had not fully satisfied his hunger. Ten minutes after he had finished his meal he complained that the eggs did not seem to sit well in his stomach. It happened in this way. Several years since I was out in the Rock mountains, in Colorado, hunting eggs for the Smithsonian Institution. I was instructed to devote special attention to pheasant eggs and to one variety in particular, the yellow pheasant, popularly called, which were then, as now, very scarce. The trip was on the whole rather successful, though I did not find many of the particular pheasant eggs referred to. One morning I found myself on one of the high mountains which surround the city of Georgetown, Col. I had had my own breakfast in the town and rode up the mountain on a burro carrying on my search for pheasant eggs. About 10 o'clock I ran across a mine prospector, who was just finishing up his breakfast. After spending some time in conversation with him, and as I was about leaving him, I noticed some pieces of egg shell on the ground. To my surprise and delight they were the shells of the pheasant eggs that I was so anxious to find. Not supposing that he was interested in my branch of science, I mentioned in a casual way that the shells were of the egg of a certain species of yellow pheasant that I was exceedingly anxious to find or secure. Then he told me that in his wandering up on the mountain that morning he had found a nest containing the eggs, and finding that they were fresh, he had eaten them, six in all. Then it was my turn to talk, and when I had told him that the eggs were very rare and that I would willingly pay $100 a piece for them, he looked disgusted and actually turned pale. He had been having rather a hard run of luck and felt very sorry, of course, that he had unaware partaken of such a high-priced breakfast. He thought he might be able to find another nest thereabouts and offered to furnish me six eggs of the same species for a sum considerably less than $600, which offer I accepted. We hunted together all that day and every day for over a week, but to no purpose. Three months later I made a similar find myself, but at a place 300 miles distant from there. The eggs I found are in the Smithsonian yet, and as far as I know are about the only eggs of that particular species in any collection in this country. A year ago I got a letter from the prospector. He is still in Colorado, but says he has never been able to eat an egg of any kind since."

Concerning Equine Nerves.

"While horses are not subject to 'nerves' like human beings, they are all more or less timid," remarked a famous horse breeder to the writer. "Fear in horses is due to the fact that they are inclined to magnify the unusual into the terrible, and night and twilight predisposes them to this nervous condition. Understanding or investigating these things, however, often removes all fear in a horse's mind. For instance, I have a pony which, when first put into harness, could not be induced to cross a railroad track until one day I urged the beast to touch one of the rails with his hoof. Finding it secure, he willingly trusted the other foot, and since then has never shown any fear of the glistening rails. On the other hand, I once had a mare which always jumped over the long shadows of tree trunks in the road and could never be induced to test whether or not the dreadful things were real or imaginary. Another curious illusion common among horses is that when one has once struck his head against the top of a stable door he can never quite get over the fear that there is something dreadful hanging about that door, ready to strike whenever he has to pass it. Perhaps horses have to live on in this uninterrupted fear because they have so few organs with which they may experiment. The elephant's trunk and the monkey's tail are about the only organs in the animal kingdom, which seem to have been created expressly for the purpose of finding out things that look strange or dangerous."—Washington Star.

Her Husbands Killed Themselves.

The worst terror in the way of a wife that has been heard of in some time lives in France, in the town of Luzy, near Lucenay. Her name is Chandious. She doesn't kill her husbands. She just treats them so mean that, in desperation, they kill themselves. Her first love felt so badly that after a few months of her society he went out to the shed and hanged himself. Thereupon she sought and found another husband, upon whose emotions she played until, in despair, one night he upset the lamp so that he might burn to death. Once fairly launched on this kind of career, the woman liked it, and so she took to herself a third husband. He couldn't stand her nagging, and one day he went to the millpond and threw himself in. Undismayed by the accumulation of funeral expenses, the madame again married, but only to become a widow again, for this poor fellow, believing that the death of his first predecessor was the most pleasing in its method of all, he too, hanged himself. "There's luck in odd numbers," thought the widow, and so she married a fifth husband, and when this one followed the example of No. 1 and No. 3 the town began to talk. The madame is now scouring the neighborhood for a sixth helpmate.

Lord Salisbury isn't a bit scared by reason of the trade outlook with Germany. He blames much of it on "the national pessimism which attends too great success." This kind of pessimism is fear of what may be; the kind the British public is suffering from at present is the fear of what happened last year and is happening now. It is a Premier's religion always to be optimistic, unless he wants a budget.

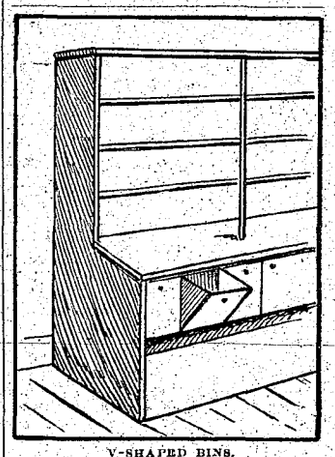
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

How to Buy Beef.

Among meats beef leads off as the most expensive; but it is also the most nourishing for people in good health. Porterhouse and sirloin steaks and the rib roasts are the choice for general family use. Fillets for roasting and steaks cut in a special way are much higher in price, and are not seen on the average table. Hotels and restaurants have them always on hand, and they really are not so expensive in such cases, where all the buying is done on a very large scale, thus reducing the price of every pound. If the housekeeper of small or average means will adopt this perfect plan of purchasing her meats in fairly large quantities she will reduce her butcher's bill perceptibly, and at the same time give her family better cuts and more. When there is a family of from four to six people it is an advantage to buy from ten to fifteen pounds of beef at a time. If this is bought from what is known to the butcher as "the best part of the small of the back" the housekeeper will have the best cuts for her table at a very moderate cost.—Mary Graham, in Woman's Home Companion.

Convenient Pantry Arrangement.

The cut, from Farm Journal, shows a set of V-shaped bins placed under the broad shelf of the pantry dresser, in which flour, sugar, graham and Indian



V-SHAPED BINS.

meal and often bulky articles may be kept. Each bin swings on a screw pivot at each side in the lowest point of the V. The advantage and convenience of such receptacles are too apparent to need comment.

Table Hints.

Salted almonds, olives, pickles, etc., are placed in little dishes about the table and remain through the meal.

Potato is the vegetable to serve with fish; also cucumber, celery or lettuce.

An attractive dish for a luncheon table may be made of lemon and any cardinal colored jellies cut into blocks and piled in a sort of rockwork fashion on a flat plate, the amber and pink blocks alternating in the mound. This may be garnished with asparagus fern studded with carnations.

Cheese sticks to serve with a salad or with a meat jelly may be made quickly from bread. Trim off the crust and cut into finger length pieces an inch and a half thick. Toast over the fire and sprinkle with Parmesan cheese.

A delicious cranberry marmalade is made from one and one-half pints of cranberries, one-half pound of English walnuts, one pound of sugar. Boil together till very thick and pour in a mold. When cold slice down in thin slices and serve.

Correct Table Cloths.

Though the appearance of a well-laid table depends so much upon the "cloth," how many housewives who know just what is considered the correct length, or rather just how many inches should be allowed to fall over the edge of the table. If you have ever gone to the trouble of measuring a table laid by a first-class caterer (undoubtedly the very best authority), you will find it to be invariably 18 inches or thereabouts at the narrowest point. This width, of course, gives a deeper sweep at the corners.

For Breakfast.

Cut the crust from a stale loaf, slice, evenly, toast the slices, butter them lightly, and arrange on a baking sheet. Break a fresh egg on each slice, sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, add a little salt and red pepper, and bake in a very quick oven to whatever hardness is preferred. Make a sauce by frying a Spanish onion sliced thin in two ounces of butter, and when tender stirring into it a pint can of tomatoes. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and a little sugar, and just before serving the strained juice of a lemon.

Pot Roast.

For this the brisket of beef, which sells for five cents a pound, is generally used. Brown it on all sides in a hot frying pan over the fire, then put in a kettle with a closed lid, add one pint of boiling water and cook slowly fifteen minutes (after it begins to boil) for every pound. Do not add any more water. Season with salt and pepper to taste when the meat is half done. Make a brown sauce of the fat left in the pot after the meat is cooked.

Delicious Apples.

Pare and quarter—if large, cut in eighths—as many apples as the family appetite requires. Put a layer of apples in a granite or enamelled shallow pan, put bits of butter, a goodly supply of sugar and dash of cinnamon on the apples. Do this in layers till the pan is full; add a little water and bake till rich and clear, not just barely done.

Sponge Cake.

Take six ounces of rice flour, half a pound of pulverized sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder and five eggs. Beat the yolks and sugar together, then the well-beaten whites, then add lightly the rice flour. Flavor with lemon. Bake in jelly tins.